THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 184

**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands — FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 14 and 16.

First Division Practices; Britons Blockade Finland; U. S. Returns Plane Plant

The World's Day—July 2, 1941

New England: Maneuvers in Narragansett Bay

The Army transport American Legion loaded troops of the First Division at the Army Base, South Boston, for landing maneuvers in Narragansett Bay. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

Second registration for Selective Service in Massachusetts fell below estimates. [Page 4.]

Officials disclosed that the cabin cruiser Don, which burned in Casco Bay, Maine, June 29, with a loss of 37 persons, was not licensed to carry passengers. [Page 2.]

The National Education Association began consideration of resolutions at its 33rd annual convention. [Details and pictures: Pages 1, 4, and 5.]

The 33rd annual Conference of Governors heard pleas for economy in State finances. [Conference details and pictures: Pages 1, 2, and 6.]

Air and Sea: Finland in British Blockade

First indication that Britain had extended its blockade to include Finland was seen in a Helsingfors announcement that British warships intercepted and sank a Finnish freighter en route from America to Petsamo with a cargo of grain.

New daylight assaults by the RAF over Northern France followed night attacks on German-occupied Brest, during which bombs were reported by the British to have straddled docks at which a German battleship—presumably the Gneisenau or Scharnhorst—was tied up.

British losses in recent daylight raids over Germany and German-occupied territory were claimed by the official German news agency, DNB, to be 50 per cent of the planes used.

German submarines were claimed by Berlin to have sunk 10 British merchant steamers totaling 51,700 tons.

Washington: Owners Get Plane Plant Back

President Roosevelt, at Hyde Park, turned back to its owners the North American Aviation Company plant at Inglewood, Calif., because the factory could now be operated "in a manner consistent with the needs of naticnal defense."

The House Ways and Means Committee completed its preliminary draft of a $3,504,400,000 tax bill, voting, among other taxes, to increase tentatively the capital stock tax on corporations. [Financial Page.]

Soviet Russia, proceeding with negotiations for the purchase of war materials in the United States, indicated it expected a long war. [Page 11.]

President Roosevelt, at Hyde Park, said in his press conference he still hoped the United States might keep out of the war but added there was a distinction between hope and belief. [Page 1.]

Deferment of all men eligible for Selective Service who have reached 28 was ordered by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy selective service director.

Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana, leader of the isolationists, said Secretary of the Navy Knox should "resign or be thrown out of office" for urging use of the Navy to clear the Nazis from the Atlantic.

The people in the South were urged in an emergency appeal by William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, directors of the OPM, to cut down on the use of electricity to make more power available for production of aluminum.

Low cost milk programs under which 500,000 needy persons are able to obtain milk at an average price of 5 cents a quart will be continued through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942. [Page 2.]

The House Ways and Means Committee voted tentatively to tax slot, office and store machines and optical instruments.

The War Department announced the awarding of contracts totaling more than $293,000,000 for medium bombers to be assembled at Government-owned plants being constructed at Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Kan.

Middle East: French Protest Beirut Raids

A French protest over alleged "terroristic" British bombardments of the Lebanese capital at Beirut, was transmitted to the Unied States Government to be forwarded to Britain. [Page 8.]

Prime Minister Churchill of Britain disclosed that permission had been granted for a United States tanker to carry oil to Vichy-controlled North Africa. [Page 8.]

Diplomatic: German Lutheran Church Aids Axis

The German Lutheran Church telegraphed Hitler a pledge to support the Nazi fight against Bolshevism as the "double enemy" of Christianity and the German people.

Japan announced that it had determined its policy toward the Russo-German war but gave no details. [Page 8.]

Britain announced that it was still maintaining diplomatic relations with Finland and that relations with Sweden "remain normal," despite Swedish permission for transit of German troops.

German reports pictured the Finnish Government as on the point of Cabinet changes, indicating a possible need to strengthen the basis of German-Finnish action against Russia.

Eastern Europe: Germans Claim Riga and Windau

Germans announced the capture of Riga and Windau, two important strategic points in Latvia. [Page 1.]

Nazis said they had captured 100,000 Russians around Bialystok, west of Minsk, and virtually destroyed the two Russian armies, numbering upwards of 400,000, that were entrapped in that sector.

Russian claims to have halted the onward rush of German mechanized forces at the Berezina River are borne out by German announcement that that river had been reached, although previously they had claimed to be in sight of Smolensk, 150 miles farther on.

Successful attacks by smaller German forces around Murmansk and the Sredni peninsula were reported.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR — SHOWERS — WARM — COOLER

TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW ↓

WARM — FAIR — COOLER — RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

N.E.A. Decries 'Fifth Column' In Education

Opposes employment of all who seek overthrow of United States' form of Government.

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The National Education Association passed in convention this morning a resolution condemning "propaganda by any agency which seeks to undermine our democratic ideals" and declared itself against "the employment in any school, college or university of any person who advocates or who is a member of any organization that advocates changing the form of government of the United States by any means not provided for under the Federal Constitution."

At the same time it urged "that bodies adopting textbooks for use in public schools do so only upon the recommendation of committees composed of teachers who are adequately trained and regularly employed by school systems," and that all teachers "assume greater responsibility for the promotion of a more effective co-operative attitude among the teaching profession, school patrons, and citizens generally."

The convention went into its fourth day of sessions with the business meeting this morning at which the Resolutions Committee's report was acted upon, and a series of section meetings, which followed a general session last night at which Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, described the problem of Negro Americans in the United States as serious in relation to national morale. At this morning's business meeting also, Mrs. Myrtle Hooper Dahl of Minneapolis was announced as the next President of the N. E. A.

Searchlight of Truth

A further resolution acted upon at the morning session declared that "neither freedom of speech nor academic freedom should be used as a cloak for activities or teachings subversive to the fundamental principles and ideals of the United States," and added that "Schools should continue to turn the searchlight of truth on alien ideologies so that Americans may know wherein our way of life is superior."

Teachers as well as other patriotic citizens were urged to co-operate in the national defense program. The Association further reaffirmed its earlier support of Federal aid to equalize educational opportunity, urging its administration in accordance with Senate Bill S 1313, and declared for "the incorporation of all Federal educational functions other than instruction conducted by a branch of the armed forces, under the United States Office of Education.

In proposing establishment of a national commission of 60 educators to investigate "alleged subversive activities," another resolution, sponsored by the Association's Executive Committee, asked an "expose" of present educators whose attitude was found inimical to the Nation's best interests.

Labor's View Outlined

The commission would help maintain public support of education despite rising defense expenditures, catalogue "various groups opposing education" and investigate "the sources of their funds."

Federal aid was also discussed in one of the section meetings this morning. Describing Labor's viewpoint Ralph Hetzel Jr., Director of the Economic Division of the Congress of Industrial Organizations,

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Reds Offer Stubborn Resistance As Nazis Claim New Successes

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Fighting on the Russian Front

Above: A scene in Riga, capital of Latvia, which the Germans have captured. Below: Despite the considerable gains made by the Nazis at various points, the Germans in Russia are still far from the lines they reached in the campaign of 1918, as Kirke Simpson points out in his strategic article on Page 7.

Capture of Riga, virtual elimination of trapped Russian armies reported by Germans.

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—The British radio reported today that a Russian naval squadron has shelled and destroyed the German-occupied naval base at Constanta on the Rumanian Black Sea coast.

By the Associated Press
Wednesday, July 2

While the Germans claimed considerable gains on the 2,000-mile front in Russia, including the capture of Latvia's ports of Riga and Windau and the virtual elimination of the Russian armies entrapped at Bialystok, yet the Russians are clearly offering stubborn resistance to further German advance.

The Red Army today reported that it had wiped out the Nazi advance tank forces in the Dvinsk and Minsk areas and had stopped the drives headed for Moscow and Leningrad.

This is taken to mean that some of the fast-moving motorized advance forces on which the Germans have depended for the main impact of their blitz attacks have been effectively blocked by the Russians. The Russian claim appears to be supported by the Berlin communiqué which today announces the advance German troops have reached the Berezina river. This is barely a third of the way from Minsk to Smolensk, which last center the Germans on the previous day claimed to have reached.

The German high command said it had captured 100,000 Red Army soldiers in the Bialystok area and that a large part of the Soviet Army encircled north of Bialystok has been destroyed.

Among the booty taken from the Russians on that front, in the Sovietized Poland frontier area bordering East Prussia, were 400 tanks and 300 field cannon, the war bulletin said.

In a tank battle which ended yesterday in the Galician sector to the south on the eastern front, it added, 200 other Red Army tanks either were captured or destroyed.

Reds Strike Back

On the other hand, referring to this sector, a Soviet communiqué declared that heavy blows were struck at strong German forces in the Luck Area, gateway to the Ukraine.

Far to the north, above the Arctic Circle, a German offensive against the Sredni Peninsula, guarding the northern entrance to the ice-free port of Murmansk, was reported meeting "fierce resistance" by Soviet troops.

The communiqué credited the Red Air Fleet's bombers with contributing greatly to the blocking of the Nazi thrusts by strafing advance troops and pounding the bases from which the attacks were sprung.

Of the principal battlefronts the communiqué declared:

"In the Dvinsk and Minsk direction our troops developed fighting activities last night after having destroyed advanced tank units of the enemy.

"Our troops operating in the Luck direction during last night fought against strong enemy forces, striking a heavy blow to them."

While the rail junction town of Smolensk had not been reached by German troops it was said to be under heavy aerial bombardment.

The German High Command declared the fighting was unusually severe and said the Russians were hurling regiments headlong against the ring of Nazi forces thrown around them.

Nazis Say Trap Holds

The German war bulletin declared the Russians were attacking the Nazi ring in some places with 8 to 12 waves of troops, supported by the Red Army's largest tanks, but had been unable to break through.

Operations in the area were reported by one German observer to be restricted largely to infantry assaults because troop movements were shielded by thick forests which prevented the firing of accurate barrages.

The Germans said the original encirclement had been tightened and broken into three separate rings, dividing the trapped Red troops.

To the south, between the Pripet marshes and the Carpathians, the German Army, aided by Slovak forces, was following up a Russian retreat into the Ukraine, the High Command declared. It reported advances into the Soviet bread-basket by columns north and south of captured Lwow.

Advance in Baltic States

The High Command said the German forces striking northeast through the Baltic States moved into Riga yesterday after pushing up from Mitau, 40 miles southeast, and crossing the Dvina River at many places from Riga Bay to Dvinsk.

Stubborn fighting described by Reds: Page 7.

Middle East Command Shifted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 2—The sudden shift in the British Command in the Middle East, transferring Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell from the Mediterranean to India, has opened a number of questions to speculation.

General Wavell is to be replaced by Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck about whom the British public knows little save for his work in the evacuation of Narvik and his organization of English coastal defenses.

Simultaneously, the assignment of Capt. Oliver Lyttelton to the Middle East was also announced. Captain Lyttelton has just been made a member of the War Cabinet as Minister of State. He is expected to bring prestige to the political aspects of the British task in the Middle East, leaving General Auchinleck to concentrate on the strategic problems.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill today declined to make a statement in the House of Commons on the change, promising to do so later. But the suddenness of the shift—and the lack of detailed explanation of the sudden need for transferring General Wavell to India—focuses attention upon the less articulate aspects of the war in the Mediterranean.

For General Wavell admittedly directed the only two successful British campaigns — against the Italians in Libya and Abyssinia. Though retreating from Bengasi he has held the Germans out of Egypt and pulled the British Chestnuts from the Nazi fire in Iraq.

But the failures in Greece, the debacle in Crete, and the still-unsolved problem of Syria stand on the debit side of the ledger—

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Britain sets precedent in Lyttelton appointment: Page 8.

Another Roosevelt Joins Army

Wide World

Col. Theodore Roosevelt — Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt

Quentin Roosevelt, grandson of Theodore Roosevelt, "Rough Rider" and former President, has started active service as a second lieutenant in the 33rd Field Artillery at Camp Devens, Mass. He is shown as he visited his father, commanding officer of the 26th Infantry at the camp. The Lieutenant has gone on active duty after graduation from Harvard.

Governors One For All-Out Aid; Knox Reactions

Appeal of Secretary of Navy leaves the President with 'hopes' to keep out of war.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—In the face of persistent rumors and a threatened Senatorial investigation, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy today gave an official and categorical denial to the reports that American warships have been battling Nazi craft in the Atlantic.

The Secretary told correspondents at his press conference this morning that the American Navy has had no engagement with German air or sea power at any time.

He stated that the United States had suffered no fatalities and no loss of equipment in the uses to which the neutrality patrol has recently been put.

At the same time the Secretary asserted that he was sticking by his guns with respect to his recent speech urging the belligerent use of the Navy at this time.

Colonel Knox made it perfectly clear that despite bitter and blunt isolationist criticism and threats of attempted impeachment he had no intention of resigning his Cabinet post or subtracting a single word from his Boston speech.

Knox Appeal

Through a barrage of first-blush criticism and reaction to Secretary Knox's bold appeal in his Boston speech to "fight now," one central fact reflecting America's relation to the war stood out in the capital today.

It is that despite many strong words and several acts, President Roosevelt is still very much undecided as to how far the United States will be willing to go or will have to go to defeat Hitlerism.

On the basis of his Hyde Park press conference Washington observers are at one in concluding that, as of today at least, the President is showing himself more inclined to follow the country into the war than to lead the country to the final act of self-defense.

Following the declaration by Secretary Knox that "the time to use our navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand," the President told correspondents at Hyde Park yesterday that he still clings to the hope

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Poll of the conference in Boston shows State executives solid unit on aid-to-Britain.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Complete unanimity exists among State Chief Executives attending the 33rd annual Governors' Conference on the premise that the United States' first line of defense in the struggle against totalitarian aggression lies in all-out material aid to Great Britain.

A poll of 23 of the Governors at the conference showed that at least five of the visiting officials definitely favor United States naval action to clear the Atlantic of German raiders, as proposed by Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, even in the face of obvious risks and dangers. Several more also indicated their willingness to back such naval protection so that delivery of supplies to Britain may be guaranteed.

One Governor, J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina, expressed the conviction that the United States should enter the war, if such action is necessary to save Britain, on the ground that this move would be in defense of the United States.

Eight of the attending Chief Executives, (2) Republicans and (6) Democrats, emphatically declared their intention to follow the lead of President Roosevelt, even if his actions eventually lead the United States into the European conflict. These Governors, almost as one, insisted the national leaders are in possession of the facts on which to plot the nation's future course in foreign policy. They pointed out that they had followed the President thus far and were ready to continue on that course.

Three of the Governors were definitely in favor of all aid to Britain short of war, while others were non-committal as to future policy although they pointed out they had supported the President's foreign policy thus far.

But every Governor questioned announced he believed the country's chief task at the moment is the dual production task of supplying the United States forces and those of the fighting democ-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Pleas for State Economy Made At Final Session of Governors

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

States were cautioned to hold down their expenditures and if possible to reduce their debts at the final business sessions of the annual Governors' Conference here today.

In contrast with the prodigious spending of the Federal Government for defense, this period was pointed to as an opportunity for State economy and saving by Governors addressing the conference on finance.

Today's calls for all possible avoidance of new State taxes and outlays were based on the need to be in a better position to meet whatever emergencies may come after the defense program is over, and on the desire to enable citizens to carry the burden of defense taxes.

The three Governors joining in the plea to keep the cost of State government at the lowest possible point consistent with good public service were Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, and Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey.

Gov. James H. Price of Virginia rounded off the financial issue with the declaration that the "most important step which any State can take in mobilizing its resources for protection in this emergency is to get its financial and administrative house in order."

Pacific Viewpoint

Bringing a Pacific Coast viewpoint to the conference, Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon protested what he termed the American retreat from the Orient. Citing that American trade with the Far East greatly exceeds that with South America, he urged revision of policy toward the Pacific.

Gov. Dwight Griswold also outlined the organization and operation of a State Defense Council.

For luncheon the Governors went back to Eliot House, where they have been staying, as the guests of Harvard University, with President James B. Conant and Mrs. Conant among their hosts.

Adoption of resolutions dealing with national defense and with civilian defense are scheduled at an executive session late this afternoon. Members of the executive committee for next year will then be chosen. Designation of next year's meeting place goes over to a meeting of the committee in January.

Tonight the Governors conclude their 33rd annual meeting with a State dinner given by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Statler, Henry J. Nichols, president of the chamber, presiding.

State Finance

Today's consideration of State finance drew comment that the debts of the States are not large as public debts go in these days from Governor Edison, whose paper was distributed among the Governors in his absence.

Governor Edison noted that the total of the States' debts was lower than one year's revenue. He reported that 28 States had reduced their debts in 1938, the last year for which complete figures were available.

"We must admit," he concluded, "that the financial position of the States is not bad."

One of the outstanding recommendations made today asked economic planning for the future.

"Whenever feasible, the States should defer any large scale capital programs to a time when the defense program is over," said Governor McGrath. "There are several reasons for this.

"In the first place, costs probably will be lower. Secondly, by deferring vast capital programs until the future, we will be creating a reservoir of needed and useful projects on which we can employ men when they are released from defense work or discharged from the naval or military service.

"I believe that this is the time when there should be some economic planning for the future. For example, the States, in co-operation with public utilities, large manufacturing companies, local municipalities and other large employers of labor, should plan their construction work for the future."

Similarly Governor Edison declared, "We can now plan a program of public works that will to some extent prevent the economic system from going into a tail spin. Public construction is no cure-all, but the better the planning the better the results. Here is a real job for our State planning boards; during this crisis they can show us how to meet the next one."

Economy was bespoken by Gov-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

World Judiciary Best First Step to New Order, Wellesley Institute Told

Dr. Drucker Outlines Steps To International System

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 2—Establishment of a real international judicial system might be the best first step toward a new world order, according to Dr. Peter F. Drucker, who lectured today at the New England Institute of International Relations, being held on the Wellesley College campus.

Dr. Drucker, contributor to magazines and formerly an editor and journalist in Germany, declared that nations at present are more receptive to ideas of international law than of international legislative or administrative authority He suggested that, at first, legislative units could remain national, therefore, and economic units could be made regional—as in a New World economic organization without internal trade barriers, for example.

He praised the co-operative movement as preparing the way for concepts of international co-operation—by working from the bottom up—starting with consumers, small producers, and farmers. Co-operatives deserve particular praise, Dr. Drucker asserted, for their work in bringing the efficiency of collective farming to groups of small family-operated farms. In totalitarian regimes, he pointed out, artificial means have been taken in some cases to preserve small, family-owned farms from the competition of industrial farming. But in the United States and some other democratic countries co-operative buying and selling by farmers, and co-operative ownership of expensive farm machinery, has combined the advantages of both systems.

Manufacturing Problems

"The industrial revolution is no mean achievement," Dr. Drucker declared, as he turned to consider problems of manufacturing communities, "but its defects must be removed."

One of the great defects in the industrial system, he said, is the feeling among belt-line workers that they are mere cogs in a machine. "We must," he insisted, "give people the feeling that what they do matters."

The totalitarians, Dr. Drucker continued, have solved this problem partially by emphasizing the importance of after-work activities Thus they offer the individual a function and status outside of the industrial setup. To do this, he said, they have introduced military and semi-military organizations with "almost as many overlapping activities as the Boy Scout organization has." By this plan almost any factory worker can be "somebody" at night and "almost anyone can have some kind of a badge on his shoulder."

Last night in Alumnae Hall, Prof. Francis R. Scott of McGill University, Montreal, gave a public lecture on "Canada's Contribution to a New World Order." He stressed the inherent balance and lack of hysteria in Canadian thinking and action—and accounted for this by pointing to the many balancing forces and interests at work in the Dominion.

Among them he mentioned the ties to the British Commonwealth and the economic and personal ties to the United States and the balanced interests of East and West, of industry and agriculture, and of French and English elements.

Prepared for Defense

"Canada's war economy now provides for every war need—except aircraft engines and heavy naval equipment," the lecturer asserted, adding: "We are perfectly capable of defending ourselves against any attack on our comparatively short accessible coast lines."

"When you add Canada to the United States," he went on, "you get an island, in effect, and you have a tidy picture from the point of view of world strategy."

Canada, Mr. Scott explained, approached its war effort without hysteria. More men volunteered in the early stages of the war than could be handled with existing training facilities and equipment. Great care was taken not to draw manpower from industry and agriculture before it could be properly equipped in the armed forces Eventually, conscription for home defense service only was introduced, but foreign service remained on a volunteer basis.

On this basis, there are now more than 100,000 Canadian volunteers aiding in Britain's defense overseas, Mr. Scott declared, and they are being maintained and equipped entirely at Canada's expense. Many of them, of course, are in the air service—and so are equipped with planes. For its home defense, Canada has some 400,000 men under arms.

Interested in Co-operation

Canada, Mr. Scott told the Institute, has felt hitherto that its connections with the League of Nations and the British Commonwealth of Nations took care of its international interests, but now it is looking with a great deal more interest at Pan-American plans for co-operation.

He regarded the joint defense and economic planning now being carried on by the United States and Canada as an example of what might be done on a much wider scale during postwar reconstruction.

Opinion Divided On Boat's Crowding

HARPSWELL, Maine, July 2 (AP)—A difference of opinion developed among officials today as to whether the cabin cruiser Don was overloaded when it went to the bottom of Casco Bay on Sunday with a loss of 37 men and women picknickers.

State Shore and Fisheries Warden John Stevens, who was aboard the Don the day before it sailed with a group from nearby Rumford and Mexico, declared that the vessel was "overcrowded."

James A. Trott, Deputy Collector of Customs at Portland, commented that he did not consider the passenger load excessive for the size of the craft. Although he said it was not licensed to carry passengers for hire.

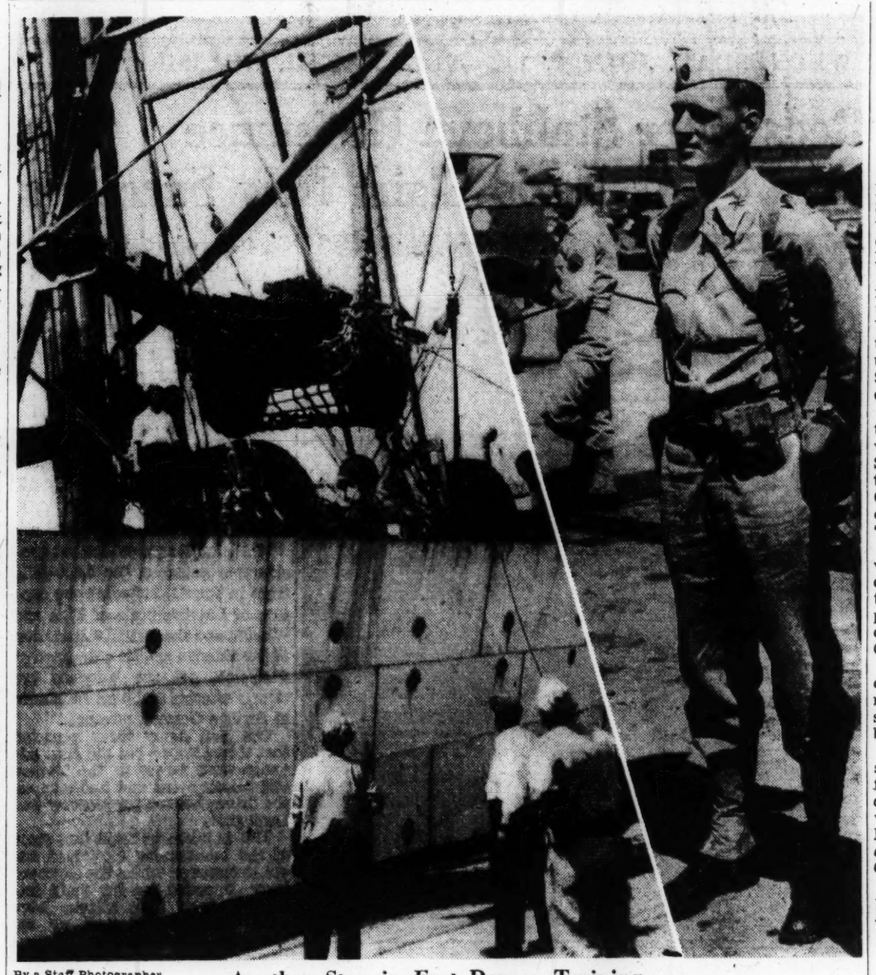
Declaring the Don had "sunk three times in the past decade" only to be raised, Mr. Stevens told newsmen the craft was "top-heavy" and that it carried 150 gallons of gasoline, some in cans on deck, when it set out on its last voyage. He added that it was inadequately equipped with life preservers.

Meanwhile the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation proceeded with an investigattion of the tragedy.

Armenian Group Pledges Loyalty

Pledging united support and devotion to the United States Government, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, representing more than 150 branches together with its affiliates in North and South America, has assembled in Boston for its 48th annual convention.

Founded in 1890 for the express purpose of liberating the Armenian people from their oppressors, the organization has gone on record in emphasizing its civic and patriotic loyalty to America by unanimously passing such a resolution, to be sent today to the President.



By a Staff Photographer

Another Step in Fort Devens Training

Capt. Robert McDonald, Battery A, Seventh Field Artillery, in command of special First Division troops which left Boston today for landing practice on Cape Cod, watches a 105 mm. howitzer being placed on board the Army transport American Legion at the Army Base this morning.

Devens Troops to Start Practice In Landing Heavy Equipment

Military and defense news in brief:

Devens Troops Embark — Special troops of the First Division boarded the Army transport American Legion at the South Boston Army Base this morning on what was described as a routine training trip to the Buzzards Bay area for practice in loading and landing heavy equipment. The American Legion, formerly owned by the Munson Line and used in the South American service, left the pier shortly after 1 p. m.

Commanding officer of the trip was Capt. Robert McDonald, Battery A, Seventh Field Artillery, of the First Division who said they would be gone only a few days.

The landing squad of 50 men was composed of members of the Quartermasters, Engineers, and Infantry troops of the First Division.

Among the heavy equipment swung on board the 13,000-ton transport this morning was a 10-ton water purification plant used by Army engineers in the field, a 105-mm. Howitzer, and an air compressor truck of the First Engineers Battalion used in road building.

Soldiers making the trip were dressed in summer uniforms of light chino cloth and carried complete equipment. Main problem for the men will be the landing of the heavy equipment from the small boats on Cape Cod.

"Teddy's" Grandson at Devens—Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather Quentin Roosevelt, grandson of Theodore Roosevelt, reported for active service in the United States Army at Fort Devens this morning. Young Roosevelt, who was graduated from Harvard last month and received his Lieutenant's commission yesterday, reported to his father, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., commanding officer of the 26th Infantry. While at Harvard, Lieutenant Roosevelt served as a cadet colonel of the R. O. T. C.

CCC Program Expands — Every CCC Camp will soon have a training school to enable its enrollees to learn a trade and thus increase the number of skilled workers available to defense industries, it has been announced at First Corps Headquarters, South Boston. The trade-training program will be in addition to the camps' usual activities such as conservation, road building, and telephone line laying.

Naval War College—Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officers now training at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., will be given a five-month course instead of the usual 11 months, it was announced today. The college began its 57th year yesterday with 53 officers of the three services enrolled. The abbreviated schedule was attributed to the preparedness emergency.

Groton Reopening Rejected—Secretary of Navy Knox said today that a decision had been made against opening the old Groton, Conn., ironworks because of labor conditions in that vicinity. Secretary Knox said there were so many establishments in that area that to open another would merely mean competition for skilled labor and that it would be better to establish yards in other places.

'Milk Holiday' Stops Supply For Price Rise

RUTLAND, Vt., July 2 (AP)—Checking on the results of the first 24 hours of a "milk holiday," five Addison County creameries indicated today that farmers had withheld about 92 per cent of the milk usually delivered to the plants.

The dairy farmers' union called the holiday to withhold milk from the New York shed pending agreement in a price dispute.

While awaiting the outcome of a mass meeting in Cambridge, N. Y., today, Rutland County farmers withheld about 33 per cent of their deliveries yesterday.

Wade A. Walker, of Bridport, President of the Addison County branch of the union, said every plant in the two counties, which ships to the New York market, was picketed.

The union is seeking $3 a hundredweight for blended milk, compared with a June price of $1.88.

Buckley Files Protest on El Court Action

State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley today opposed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposed appropriation of $125,000 to conduct a judiciary investigation involving the Boston Elevated Railway.

Mr. Buckley was represented before the Joint Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs by William S. McCallum, who said the Auditor had a substitute measure to appropriate some $25,000 to $30,000 for an investigation to be conducted by the Auditor.

The question of the authority of the Auditor to make such an investigation is now before the State Supreme Judicial Court. The Auditor charged the issue raised by the Governor as to the right of his office to conduct the study was a "moot" one.

The Governor's measure provides for bringing suit for a declaratory judgment to determine the proper method of assessing depreciation by the Public Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

The Governor also recommended that the Legislature consider a measure to provide public ownership of the system now operated by the Elevated.

Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, who with the representatives of three other communities served by the "El" was recorded in favor of the legislation also supported a proposal for complete audit of the Elevated Company's books.

Federal Low-Cost Milk Program On For Another Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—Daily supplies of low-cost milk will continue to be made available through the coming year to more than 500,000 needy persons in the Boston, Chicago, Washington, D. C., New York, New Orleans and St. Louis milk marketing areas, the Department of Commerce announced today.

More than 138,000 needy families are benefitting from the government-sponsored milk program in Greater Boston, it was pointed out.

Under the low-cost milk programs milk is made available for distribution or sale to eligible families at a price averaging around five cents a quart. The programs are made possible through a provision for a special producer price in the Federal order for each of the marketing areas and through a Federal indemnity payment to handlers whose bids for supplying the milk are accepted.

The indemnity payment, plus the price received from the sales, reimburse, each handler for the milk and the handling and distributing services.

The special producer price for the milk used in the program is lower than that established for regular fluid milk sales and higher than the price established by the order for so-called "surplus milk," the department explains.

Governors' Party in 70 Autos Visits Wayside Inn, North Shore

By Everett Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One hundred and fifty miles of lush, sunny countryside and throbbing industrial towns were viewed by visiting Governors and their families yesterday afternoon as they took off from attendance at business sessions of the thirty-third Annual Governors' Conference to partake of New England's traditional hospitality.

A 70-car motorcade, under State Police escort, took them first from Littauer Center at Harvard to the historic Wayside Inn for luncheon, where they were the guests of Henry Ford. The motor manufacturer was not there, but his representative, Francis L. Sennott, ably saw to it that the distinguished guests were all well cared for.

Warm and thirsty from the first leg of their journey, the Governors immediately tried the Wayside Inn's historic old pump, just outside the door, but found it dry. Mr. Sennott was quick with relief, however, and two water coolers were hustled out onto the lawn, and as quickly drained.

Mention of lawns recalls the remark made by Gov. Spessard L. Holland, of Florida. "These lawns at Wayside are just like those back home in West Virginia," he said to Mrs. Holland. Queried further, he said that he came originally from West Virginia, his mother living there at Union, W. Va., before the division of that State and Virginia.

Boyhood days were brought to mind. And Governor Holland added that two of his colleagues, Govs. Matthew M. Neely, of West Virginia, and James H. Price, of Virginia, used to play ball with him in their youth. But it was impossible to get the three former heroes of the diamond together to try their skill once more along with Governor Saltonstall, whose baseball playing at Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Field Day last week was a topic of general conversation throughout the Governors' conference.

Diners were asked by Chairman Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, to continue with their luncheon while the dynamic Mayor of New York spoke to them briefly on civilian defense. Mayor LaGuardia who had been hustled to the Inn from the East Boston Airport under escort, in 40 minute flat, rushed into the dining room, quickly shed his coat, and without stopping even for ice cream, made his fiery speech, and left as quickly to catch the next plane back to New York.

What a contrast to those early leisurely days of the Wayside Inn under five generations of the Howe family, and as Longfellow must have known it. Then, it was truly what its name implied, a stopping place by the wayside. But, Mayor La Guardia, arriving at Boston at 1:30 p. m., and leaving the airport again at 3:20, had managed to get out to Sudbury, make his speech, shake hands all around, and leave the Governors with plenty to think about in the way of civilian defense.

Assembled on the lawn for pictures and brief interviews after the luncheon, one of the Governors remarked to a busy newspaperwoman that if there were only a pair of oxen handy, he'd show the other Governors how to do a bit of plowing. But, by the time the oxen were found—and there are oxen at Mr. Ford's Sudbury farm—it was time for the Governors to leave.

Winding out from old Sudbury, the motorcade moved through historic Concord and past the Alcott House to Lexington where the Green was gaily decorated with the flags of different States. "I never saw so many cars in line," was the comment heard from a Lexington woman as the parade passed. Summoned hastily to their front steps and the sidewalks by the warning sirens, women and children waved in greeting as the visiting Chief Executives sped past.

Reaching Gloucester, after a roundabout scenic tour of the Bass Rocks section of Cape Ann, the giant motorcade stopped for an hour at the oceanside home of Miss Natalie Hays Hammond for tea. Ably assisted by graduates from the first Day-School of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, of which Miss Hammond is Commandant, guests relaxed from the long drive in the beautiful natural rock garden and on the waterfront porch.

On to Swampscott, then, for the clambake at the New Ocean House. Swinging past palatial North Shore estates, the motorcade reached Gloucester just at the supper hour. All along the route, traffic on both sides was ordered to a standstill, and only occasionally was there an impatient toot of a horn from some motorist, doubtless eager to get home to his family in time for the evening meal.

Twenty-two motorcycle officers accompanied the 70 State cars. They consisted of 14 State Police, four Cambridge police, and four Metropolitan District officers, going the entire distance, frequently doubling back over the trail with orders, stopping cross traffic, and clearing the road. Assistance in this work came from scores of local officers scattered along the route who jumped to duty at intersections and in crowded thoroughfares.

Snapping the whip in the motorcade was avoided by the use of two-way radio communication between the leading car and the last one in the line-up. Those at the head of the procession gauged their speed by that of the trailing car, which they learned by radio. And the whole trip was smooth, comfortable, and without break. In fact, at Swampscott, where the 150-mile trip ended on time to the minute, one or two Governors testified to this by confessing they had napped a bit during the ride.

Credit for engineering the entire trip, and mapping it out so as to include as many points of beauty, historic interest, and industrial activity as possible, goes to Glenwood J. Sherrard of the Parker House and to Charles Watkins, Chairman of the General Committee.

Governors Hear Pleas for Economies

Continued from Page 1

ernors in the face of rising State income. "State revenues appear to be rising steadily, though not spectacularly," Governor Edison said, and he was seconded by Governor Bricker and Governor McGrath.

All three, however, forecast the increases as probably only temporary. Governor McGrath remarked, for instance, that there was likely to be a cut in the important revenue from State gasoline taxes. Governor Bricker pointed out other tax losses in prospect. Governor Edison saw the costs of goods and services that a State must have boosted by the effect of Federal expenditures on prices. He said also that the period of easy money for State loans was likely soon to pass, and States would have to pay a higher rate of interest. State salaries would be subject to pressure for increase.

Specific recommendations by Governors included:

Federal Revenues

Governor Edison: Avoidance by States of important new enterprises requiring considerable expenditures. Accumulation of reserves. Perhaps instead of building all the new bridges, roads and public buildings needed, it would be wise to proceed on a maintenance basis for most of them, while providing now in a special reserve fund the money to meet their costs at some future date.

Governor McGrath: When Federal policy cuts into State revenue, such as on the gasoline tax, the Federal Government should share some of its revenues with State governments.

State expenditures competing with national defense for skilled workmen should be reduced.

States should refrain from incurring any substantial debts during the emergency excepting for self-liquidating projects or those that will effect savings for the States or their citizens.

States should keep their debts to a low figure and take every step possible to reduce them.

Administration of the finances of the State governments should be improved. "The trend throughout the country has been for States to adopt the financial practices and policies of successful business establishments."

Governor Bricker: States have a "duty to keep the cost of State government at the lowest possible point consistent with good public service. We must practice the strictest economy in non-defense activities to enable our citizens to meet the burden of defense taxes. We have the duty to insist that the Federal Government adopt the same policy."

State Services

But there should be no let-down in regular State services, now or after the national emergency, the three governors agreed.

"Any curtailment of the regular functions of the State would give a ready reason for a further expansion of the powers of an already greatly centralized and expanded Federal Government," added Governor Bricker. "That for the general good must not happen."

Likewise Governor McGrath declared, "Even though the financial problems of the State governments are going to be difficult during the present emergency, we ought not to lose the ground that we have gained during the past few years in connection with our programs for social security."

Similarly Governor Edison said: "In the next industrial emergency the States should do more than they did in the late depression to assist in maintaining business, in keeping the economic system functioning. Instead of turning to Washington for help in time of trouble—with centralization as the inevitable result—they ought to be prepared to set up on their own such organizations as the RFC, the HOLC, the CCC."

Governor Price urged establishment of sound fiscal policies at State level as a prerequisite to the effective mobilization of state resources.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

State dinner of the Thirty-Third Annual Governors' Conference, guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Addresses will be given by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Governors' Conference. Henry J. Nichols, president of the Chamber of Commerce, will preside. A roll call of the governors and adjournament will complete the Conference. At the Hotel Statler, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the pubic at $6 a plate.

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Colonial Portraits" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Paul Bregor, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Bakery Drivers Weigh Proposals

Members of the Bakery Truck Drivers Union were scheduled to meet at Convention Hall, St. Botolph Street, this afternoon to consider a proposal for settling the strike which began last Saturday.

The agreement to consider a proposal made by the bakery owners was the first progress made toward a settlement since the walkout which has threatened 5,000 bakery employees with loss of work through lack of transportation facilities for their products.

Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, urgently requested union representatives to call the meeting. It was originally scheduled for 10 this morning, but union leaders announced that it would be postponed until this afternoon.

Union officials declined to discuss the nature of the proposal until it had been placed before the members.

Steamer Wages Adjusted

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 2 (AP)—A "satisfactory settlement" involving an increase in wages for all members of the four steamships of the New Bedford, Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket Line was announced today by Albert F. Haas, Superintendent of the New England Steamship Company. Last Thursday, 34 seamen on three of the vessels walked out.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Boston and vicinity—Thunderstorms late today followed by clearing and much cooler tonight; Thursday fair, much cooler than today; shifting winds becoming moderate to fresh northerly tonight; lowest temperature tonight near 60.

Maine—Showers and thunderstorms late today followed by clearing and much cooler tonight and Thursday; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Thunderstorms followed by clearing late today; fair and much cooler tonight and Thursday; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Showers and thunderstorms late today followed by clearing and much cooler tonight and Thursday; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate to fresh southwest winds shifting to northerly over north portion late this afternoon or early tonight and over south late tonight or early Thursday morning; broken clouds tonight and Thursday with scattered thundershowers and squalls over north portion late this afternoon or early tonight and over south portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	83	New York	80	87
Chicago	82	94	Norfolk	62	91
Denver	80	92	Philadelphia	55	79
Los Angeles	83	97	St. Louis	60	77
Miami	74	99	San Francisco	84	88
Minneapolis	56	74	Washington	55	78
New Orleans	81	95			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 2, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides in Boston

Wednesday, 6:06 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Thursday, 6:33 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Pequot sheets and cases, famous for quality, are made from selected cotton. Super-service heavy muslin construction. They retain their whiteness and fine surface appearance after repeated washings. Double tape selvages strengthen and protect edges of each sheet. Patented size index tabs enable quick selection of correct size sheet from linen shelf. Buy generously at these special July savings.
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45x38½	50c	40c

Size	Regularly	Sale
90x108	$1.95	$1.49
81x108	1.85	1.39
72x99	1.65	1.19
63x108	1.65	1.19
63x99	1.55	1.09

PEQUOT MATTRESS COVERS $2.19
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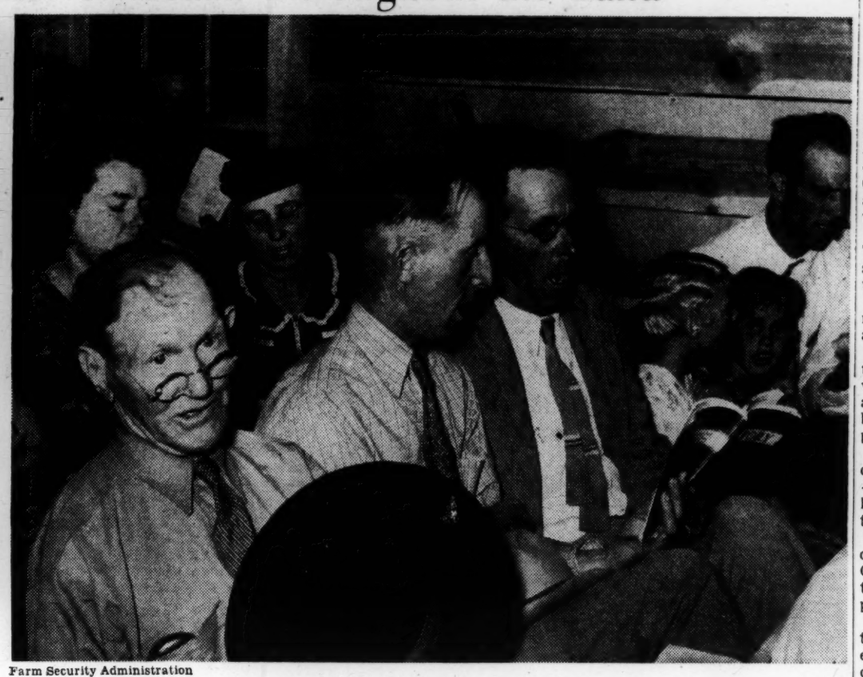
American Scene: Music's Golden Voice Is Heard Throughout the Land

Farm Security Administration

Students Turn From Tutors to Tooters

Clarinet players, Southwestern University Band, at the National Rice Festival, Crowley, La. Picture on view at the New York Museum of Science and Industry.



Farm Security Administration

Sweet or Sour, the Folks Call It Music

Study in expressions at Community Sing, Pie Town, New Mexico, in June, 1940. This and picture at left are included in the 50 mural photographic panels on rural scenes selected for the exhibition entitled "In the Image of America" at the New York Museum of Science and Industry. The panels will be on view throughout the balance of the summer. Selections were made from 40,000 documentary films made under the direction of Roy E. Stryker, chief of the Historical Division of the Farm Security Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Quiet Little Texas Community Now Bustling Defense Center

ORANGE, Texas (AP)—Texas' multi-million dollar gold coast of national defense activities runs from this historic little city on the Sabine, where $100,000,000 worth of warships will be built, down to Corpus Christi's $44,000,000 naval air training station, which Secretary Knox recently dedicated.

A windfall of dollars such as Texas never dreamed of has showered this 400-mile strip since the nation dug in for defense.

The total has reached approximately $300,000,000 and more is allotted every day.

The major industrial areas of the country already are jammed with defense contracts and every available industry in Texas is being put to work. Most of these projects are along the coast.

One of the biggest projects—construction of 12 navy destroyers—plumped into little Orange, once known as the toughest town in these parts.

When the announcement of the destroyer program was made, Orange's 7,500 citizens feared the town's lustier days might be repeated.

Smack into her lap were thrown the $100,000,000 construction project; $5,000,000 for shipbuilding facilities; more than $3,000,000 for various housing projects, and a considerable sum for construction of auxiliary craft, such as landing boats, tugs and barges.

Six months have passed. Orange is on the boom again. Its population has soared. Orange remains a quiet, cultured, rich little town.

There is not a honky-tonk within the city limits. No liquor is sold from midnight Saturday to Monday morning. Not a felony was committed last month.

"We've got a town like the preachers want," proudly said Police Chief J. B. Hudson.

Things are not so quiet out at the destroyer construction plant.

Shirt-sleeved Naval Commander E. B. Perry wasn't joshing when he leaned back in his chair, looked out the window at the winding Sabine, on whose banks the warships will be built, and said chieftains of the national defense program have passed out the word that projects must be completed "faster than we imagined could be done."

Although contracts were let only last September, work on the first destroyers already has begun. So swiftly are all hands working, the time for construction of one of the ships has been reduced almost one-third.

To fashion one of these intricate ships in two years or less is a job requiring the continuous outpouring of energy and skilled craftsmanship of thousands of workers.

As the supervisor of this undertaking, Commander Perry has little time to himself. Occasionally he gets in a game of golf on the beautiful Sunset Grove Country Club course.

But he has been used to action since he entered the Navy in 1917. He was a young Boston electrical engineer and naval reserve officer at the time.

Mexico Speeds Task of Modernizing Army

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Mexico is endeavoring to put her army on a modern footing.

A military man, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, who rose to public prominence as Secretary of War for his work in building the Army, now sits in the President's chair.

President Avila Camacho has included in his program for Mexico the development of a modern, well-equipped, highly-trained Army. Observers say the program already is bearing fruit.

He has on various occasions emphasized that in accordance with the principles of the Panama Conference of American Nations, Mexico would shoulder its share of the burden of defending the Western Hemisphere.

Groundwork is being laid for compulsory military training by whipping into first class condition Mexico's present Army, numbering 52,000 officers and men. There also are agrarian reserves of about 65,000, mostly peasants.

In days gone by, the Mexican Army was a poorly equipped, loosely organized affair, whose soldiers sometimes had to forage on the countryside and whose uniforms were as varied as their imaginations and resources.

Greatest military maneuvers in Mexico's history were concluded recently and observers said they demonstrated the utility and the need in Mexican terrain of more motorized and mechanized units.

Speed Up Production

While officials here maintained military silence, it is understood that an extensive reorganization of the air corps is being worked out by Gen. Roberto Fierro. Army Staff officials are making an exhaustive study looking toward the purchase of planes, mountain artillery, tanks, and other equipment in the United States.

Meanwhile, Mexico is preparing to step up production of machine guns, rifles, and cartridges in a new and larger plant for which ground has just been broken.

Military experts are high in their praise of the Mexican-invented and Mexican-made Mendoza light machine gun which fires a bullet slightly smaller than .30 caliber. The Mexican Army rifle, which fires the same ammunition, likewise is praised. Both guns are manufactured in the Mexican armament plant .

Although there are hundreds of old style European and United States rifles on hand, they go to the reserve units while the army is kept supplied with new weapons. Equipment shines, horses and mules are in good condition, and soldiers are well uniformed.

It is reported here that the Mexican Government plans to buy at least 100 planes in the United States. It is laying the groundwork for this expansion by increasing the number of air schools in the country.

Air Force Needs

Observers say high speed planes are difficult of use in Mexico because outlying airports are small and the terrain is mountainous, that the ideal Mexican military plane is one which can be landed at low speed in a small area and yet which has sufficient power to elevate the ceiling to clear mountain ranges towering 10,000 feet or more.

Likewise, Mexico uses little of the regular field artillery because of the undulating terrain. The preference has been for mountain artillery which also can be used for antiaircraft work, and howitzers which can toss shells over near-by mountains or spread destruction at close range.

Observers declare Mexico has made remarkable strides in improving both the quality and number of horses. The President is a horseman and polo player and contributed much toward this program while Secretary of War.

Cavalry, military men say, always will be a factor in the Mexican Army, because horsemen would be needed in event of attack to guard mountain passes and to harass enemy groups on highways below.

Gen. Pablo Macias, now Secretary of War, has given enthusiastic impetus to Avila Camacho's program for the army.

The Government has increased the Army budget. In 1940 it was 96,000,000 pesos (about $19,200,000) and in 1941, 110,000,000 pesos (about $22,000,000). This figure may be increased during the year.

Arkansas Builds Highways And Thus Builds Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Arkansas has, since 1927, built more than 3,000 miles of hard-surfaced highways, at a total cost of $29,000,000, only 18 per cent of which sum came from Washington.

There used to be a popular book of jokes entitled "On a Slow Train Through Arkansas." It sold for years in the railroad stations. Perhaps, like the Ford jokes, this earthy humor really was good advertising for Arkansas. But the book, its humor, and its implications, are out of date today.

Trains through Arkansas are fast trains now. Then there are those thousands of miles of fine roads, over which whisk modern automobiles at anything but a slow pace.

Good roads are doing for Arkansas what they long since did for other parts of the Nation, and are doing now for much of the rest of the South. They are providing not only a way for Arkansans themselves to get about more quickly and comfortably, thus promoting social and commercial relationships, they are providing a means for outsiders to come in and see what a really attractive, resourceful, and productive State this is.

Tourists Bring Cash

There is nothing like a wide, smooth, well-paved, well-laid, and well-marked highway, to give the visiting motorist a happy impression. And visiting motorists are important not only because they bring money into the State—$66,000,000 in 1940—but because they help carry the story elsewhere.

In 1927, there were only 732 miles of concrete and asphalt pavement in Arkansas. Today there are 1,728 miles. In 1927, there were no other roads with anything but dirt, gravel or stone surfaces. Today there are 1,287 miles of roadway surfaced with bituminous material. The mileage of gravel or stone has increased from 3,416 to 5,582.

In other words, in 1927 out of a total of 8,346 miles in the State system but 49 per cent were improved. Today 90 per cent of the total of 9,319 is improved, and 32 per cent hard surfaced. Altogether the mileage of so-called "dustless" surface roads today is four times what it was in 1927.

There is another important consideration. A hard-surfaced road is of no use when under water. In 1927, many miles of hard-surfaced highways were impassable during high water and freshets. Since then bridges, not only over the river beds, but over the whole extent of the river flood plains, have made more than 90 per cent of the system usable at all times.

The traveler who crosses the flood plains of the White, the Red, the Ouachita, and many smaller streams, on high embankments and modern bridges, can't realize the delays and inconveniences, in fact the impossibility of passage through much of this region not many years ago.

$72,000,000 Paid Off

As for the cost, it is not only significant that the State itself has borne the larger share, but that during this period $72,000,000 of the bond principal has been paid off.

Recently the Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchased an issue of $136,000,000 highway refunding bonds at a lower interest rate and under more liberal terms.

It should be noted also, that in 1938 the State made all State-owned toll bridges free and provided for the purchase of two privately owned bridges. The money, besides the $42,000,000 from the Government, has come largely from levies on motorists.

Arkansas still faces the same sort of economic problems that face the rest of the South, looming large among which is the sharecropper. It is evident, though, that progress is being made in this direction.

Landlords and tenants have cooperated to a large degree in providing a more self-sufficient mode of living. The tenant or sharecropper today has a garden, and perhaps some chickens, and pigs, where before he had nothing but a ramshackle house, a mule, and the job of taking care of a few acres of cotton.

A more stable farm picture nationally will help the South more than anything else. Meanwhile diversification—getting away from dependence on cotton—and in some cases industralization, is doing much to ease the burden of a once too-heavy cotton economy.

Here we get back to the matter of good roads. For good roads have opened once inaccessible but productive public lands. Pioneers from among the sharecroppers are finding a new, independent existence on tracts of lands scattered about the State, turned over to them for homesteading.

San Jose Is Center of an Area Filled With Tourist Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The name of San Jose has spread across the Nation as an important center of tourist interest for good reasons. In the heart of the Santa Clara Valley, itself famous for world-wide export contacts up to the outbreak of the European war, San Jose is also in the heart of an area of modern and historical interest.

Probably the most famous tourist attraction is Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton, 25 miles through the foothills over a scenic highway to the summit.

Just nine miles away is the United States Army's huge field air base, Moffett Field, and the new $10,000,000 Ames Aeronautical Research Laboratory. The field is the main Pacific Coast training center for pilots, and the laboratory is a sister to the one at Langley Field, Virginia.

Just seven miles from San Jose, but actually the property of the City, is Alum Rock Park, the "Little Yosemite" of California. It is so named because near its entrance is a large cliff which contains large amounts of alum. The park is famous for its scenic trails, saddle and hiking routes, swimming pool, picnic facilities and pavilions, its trees, wild flowers and birds, and because it was once the haunt of the western bandit, Joaquin Murietta. The Park was included in the original grant to San Jose from King Phillip II of Spain in 1777.

Within San Jose proper is the home of Edwin Markham, the poet, whose, "The Man with the Hoe," has touched sympathetic chords in every nation. It was in this home that the poem was written.

Just 10 miles away are the famous Guadalupe Quicksilver Mines, some of the most active in North America.

Of course, Stanford University at Palo Alto, 19 miles from San Jose, is famous for itself. Especially mentioned are, of course, the home of former President Herbert Hoover, and the Hoover War Library, which are on the campus.

Other important and interesting points include the six dams of the Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District.

Besides minor parks and museums, including the world's "most fantastic" house, there are something like six golf clubs within short distances of the city.

Dry Spaces in Arizona Cause Fire Hazards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz — How to awaken the public to forest and range fire hazards is a problem that faces Arizona. In the forests, every open space is covered with a dense growth of annual grasses and weeds, sprouted and matured by the unusual rains of last winter and spring.

Most of these spaces are now dry. Litter under the trees has dried since the rains ceased, creating a condition which makes fire fighting difficult.

Keep your engine balanced for peak power with this

New JENNEY TUNE-UP SERVICE

FREE WITH EVERY 250 GALLONS

Now Jenney offers a new $1 Solvenized* Treatment free to you, every time your purchases of gasoline at Jenney stations total 250 gallons.

Hundreds of motorists who use other gasolines have been coming to Jenney regularly for a Solvenized* Treatment because it attacks carbon, dissolves gum, improves compression, power and mileage. It rebalances your engine to help each cylinder deliver full power. It helps keep compression, power at the peak. It puts new life into your motor—like a shot of concentrated vitamins. It's the *Solvenized process* in both Jenney Gasoline and the Treatments that gives you these extra values.

Regular use of Jenney Solvenized Gasoline plus periodic Solvenized Treatments is guaranteed to save you money and give you a more powerful car. Most Jenney stations are equipped to give you these Treatments—or call Hancock 8150 for the address of one that is.

* Trademark registered United States Patent Office

If you haven't used Jenney Gasoline your car needs this Jenney service all the more. Start your 250-gallon Free Treatment card today. And to get full advantage of Jenney's greater mileage in the meantime, invest $1 in a Solvenized Treatment at the start. It will pay big dividends. After that your regular use of Jenney Gasoline will give you your Solvenized Treatments free.

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Boston Outlets Alive With Youth as Exodus to Summer Camps Begins

Geographic's Picture and Data Of Mapparium N.E.A. Souvenir

Comparatively new among Boston's places of interest, the Mapparium of The Christian Science Publishing Society has become one of the "must" spots on the itinerary of thousands of visitors to the City.

Since the spherical glass map room opened in June, 1935, visitors at the rate of 10,000 a month have filed across the glass bridge and paused to contemplate the world in which they live.

Further publicity is being given to the Mapparium during the convention of the National Education Association in Boston this week with the National Geographic Society distributing 2,000 souvenir envelopes containing material made available by the Society to teachers and pupils and bearing on the outside an enlarged picture of the Mapparium as used in the Geographic magazine several years ago.

8,000 Students a Year

Among the most interested visitors to the Christian Science Publishing House and its Mapparium are students of all ages who have come in conducted groups to the number of 8,000 in one year. They have come from every State in New England and from Wisconsin, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Arizona, and Utah. The group to come the greatest distance was from Salt Lake City.

In New England the New Haven Railroad has been bringing children from many points to Boston for a historical tour of the City, including a stop at the Publishing House.

Letters written by a group of grammar school children from West Mystic, Conn., to a railroad official who was their host on a recent trip disclosed that the Publishing House and its Mapparium was the most popular thing seen, with the Custom House and its long tower elevator ride and the Peabody Museum with its Indian exhibit not far behind.

Excerpts from letters follow:

Charles Schroder, a seventh-grade pupil wrote: "I liked the visit to the Mapparium . . . best. I liked to study the globe. There was one thing that impressed me very much. That was the Publishing House of The Christian Science Monitor."

Flag of Peace, Too

Eleanor Murphy, a sixth grader wrote: "The part of the trip which I enjoyed the most was my visit to The Christian Science Publishing Building which has in it 'The Flag of Peace' and 'The Mapparium . . . ' The Christian Science Monitor publishes papers and booklets which are sent to England and many other countries. In the Mapparium (Eleanor meant the Publishing House lobby) there are two large globes at the entrance one which told the time of day and the other told the date. I learned most about the making and printing of the books and papers."

Elaine Marchand, a fifth-grade pupil wrote: "I want to tell you what I liked best about my trip. I liked the Mapparium because I like to know what is going on on the other side of the world. I also did not know that there was a change in time every 15 degrees around the world."

William Thomas, a member of the fourth grade, wrote: "I enjoyed learning how newspapers are published. I think it was very interesting to see how the machines worked. I saw how books are trimmed to make the ends even. It was interesting to hear how many books are made each day. I didn't know that the Publishing House had so many interesting things."

Goddard Teacher Finds 'Specimens' Didn't Depart, Too

PLAINFIELD, Vt., July 2 (AP)—It did not seem a major problem to Prof. Robert McCauley, who teaches wildlife management at Goddard College, when he urged students to bring in specimens. But now—

The students have gone home on summer vacation and have left with Professor McCauley assorted birds, beasts, fish, and reptiles.

The professor is keeping the fish in a fountain pool on the campus, a gila monster in his cellar, a goshawk in a basket on the back steps, a baby woodchuck in a cage, snakes in boxes and cans, turtles and salamanders in the kitchen sink—and Mrs. McCauley in a dither.

Auto Mishaps Cut by Cambridge

Painted sidewalks, new traffic control signs and enforcement of a 25-mile speed limit in Cambridge have won the compliments of the Massachusetts Safety Council, Cambridge city officials said today.

Spokesmen for the Mayor's Highway Safety Committee said that the combined efforts brought about by the new program of the Committee had sharply reduced the number of collisions and injuries.

Commenting on the safety progress in the City, T. F. Creedon, director of the community traffic safety division of the Council, said: "We have noticed that motorists passing through Cambridge now knew that there is a 25-mile limit which the police are really enforcing."

Quincy Planning To Repay Gas Firm

A bill that would permit the City of Quincy to refund $175,000 in taxes to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company will be filed in the Legislature, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of that City, said today.

The action followed the City's defeat of a six-year tax battle with the gas company over the valuation of the company's personal property being assessed according to the earnings of the firm and not on the physical value of the property.

The decision against the City has been given by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, upholding a decision by the Appellate Court that the valuation should be based on the company's earnings.

If the bill which Mayor Burgin proposes fails in winning approval of the Legislature, the City must refund the entire amount in one year, causing an estimated increasing in the tax rate of about $1.50. The initiative petition, when granted, would allow the City to float a loan to meet the indebtedness over a period of years.

B. Anthony Stewart

The Mapparium

A section of the glass bridge and globe of the Mapparium in the publishing house of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, as pictured by the National Geographic Society on the cover of the envelope of information distributed to visitors to the National Education Association Convention in session in Boston. The Mapparium is a map of the world in glass, done to scale.

Teacher College Repair Bills Opposed by Taxpayers Group

Opposition to payment of nearly $80,000 to six contractors for non-hurricane repairs of State Teachers' Colleges was voiced today by Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association.

Bills for payment of the money by the State came up for hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the State House of Representatives today. The value of services performed by the contractors was determined recently by Judge George F. Leary of Suffolk Superior Court. The repairs were made following the hurricane in 1938.

Judge Leary also found that the contractors repairs did not fall within the statutes authorizing the hurricane work.

Mr. Joyce contended that payment of the damages would "vitiate" the statute passed in 1937. Under the 1937 law, payment by the State for unauthorized services can be halted by legal proceedings brought by 24 taxpayers. This procedure has already been adopted, affecting these payments.

"The 1937 statute is important because it may be necessary to invoke it if certain proposed things go through," Mr. Joyce said. He would not amplify this remark, but it is understood he referred to reports of contemplated changes in the Public Works Department budget.

Counsel for the contractors stressed that no fraud had been found by Judge Leary, and that the contracts had been awarded after competitive bidding.

'Co-ops' Battle Tax on Own Sales

Excise taxes on co-operatives operating in Massachusetts were opposed today by spokesmen for 23 organizations reportedly doing $49,000,000 of business in this State.

Proposals for a one-quarter of 1 per cent tax on gross sales of the co-operatives were heard today by the House Committee on Ways and Means. Supporting the measure, which included a $5-a-thousand tax on inventories, was Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, who reported that the co-operatives operate without paying an excise or inventory tax. He also said that they reduce collection of tax revenues from ordinary business enterprises.

Two Boston attorneys and a representative of the United Farmers Co-operatives lead the opposition to the tax measure. Howard Selby of United Farmers questioned the wisdom of selecting the farmers as the group to pay a sales tax.

Registrants' Number Falls In Bay State

Total registration of young men for military service under the Selective Service Act fell considerably below original estimates in Massachusetts when 23,805 signed up at local draft boards throughout the Commonwealth.

Selective Service officials had forecast a total of 26,000.

The second national registration day went off smoothly in New England where local draft boards reported no difficulties in handling the comparatively small numbers reporting to register.

In Massachusetts, the final report from the 173 draft boards was received about 1 o'clock this morning when Haverill reported its total of 214 men eligible for the draft. Of the Massachusetts total, 4,167 registered in Boston. Many of these, it was explained by Selective Service officials, were transients, seamen, and college students whose cards will be sent to their home boards.

All registration cards are to be in the hands of the proper boards by July 9 after which they will be classified and the stage set for a second national lottery. It is expected that the new registrants will be integrated in the list with those signing up last October.

Further indications that the latest batch of candidates for military training may see service soon is seen in the request of Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Selective Service Director, that all men 28 years old or above be deferred pending Congressional action. It is estimated that 8,000,000 men who registered in October, 1940, will be effected by the order.

General Hershey's order called for a 30-day postponement of inductions in this age group. In the event the bill is not adopted, such men will be subject to induction upon the expiration of the period of postponement, General Hershey's order stated.

It was pointed out that deferment of the older age group applies only in peacetime. In the event of American entrance into the war, this group would become immediately available.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Sewall's Invitation To Spud Picking Test

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Maine, July 2

Invitations have been dispatched by Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine to Chief Executives of the nine other northeastern States to participate in selection of a Northeastern States potato picking champion at the Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, Mass., in September.

The Exposition last year conducted a similar contest for New England champion, with John Carney of Ashland, Maine, winning the title

Estate Given To Museum For Children

The Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, whose constantly increasing activities have made steady expansion necessary during the quarter century of its history, has had its needs provided for for some time to come. Announcement was made today by the Board of Trustees of the gift to the institution of the estate adjacent to the museum's present site.

During the past year, according to the annual report presented in January, 70,711 boys and girls participated in museum activities. The addition of the beautiful grounds, comprising more than an acre of land, will make it possible to expand the outdoor program. Already a part of the house has been made available for immediate use of one of the summer clubs.

In the fall, plans will be perfected for the best possible use of the large estate both indoors and out, without adding to the operating expense of the museum. The Board of Trustees has accepted the gift with appreciation for the vision of the donor, recognizing not only the present need for that which the museum now offers but also looking forward to the development of its program which the gift may make possible in years to come.

Geography, nature study, astronomy, doll exhibits, motion pictures and displays illustrating customs and arts of other lands, and even a "live museum" with real animals are now available to children of the Boston area at the institution.

Manchester, N. H., Airport To Have Only One Hangar

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 2 — Residents of the City of Manchester are very conscious of the fact that the Army Air Corps has taken over the Manchester Airport as a base. But the one thing many cannot understand is the fact that only one hangar is being built at the field.

Unofficially, it is learned that the lack of hangars is in keeping with latest plans of the Air Corps which provide that planes be kept out of doors, and effectively camouflaged since hangars are excellent targets. The one hangar being built at Manchester will be used for repair work.

Within the last few weeks, with the growing population of the air base, this has become Manchester's fastest-growing industry. The pay roll covering 2,300 officers and enlisted men is expected to contribute to the retail life of the community. Housing for the officers has eliminated practically all of the empty accommodations and in several classes of housing a definite shortage is being experienced.

Democracy's Problem

"The great problem of all peoples is to create a government strong enough to control the governed and yet compel the government to control itself," Col. Ollie R. McGuire, Chairman of the Committee on Administrative Law of the American Bar Association, told the gathering of the New Hampshire Bar Association at Melvin Village over the week end.

"The ancient world," continued Colonel McGuire, "the medieval world and all the modern world, except the Anglo-American part of it, never learned how to compel a government to control itself. The totalitarianism of a Josef Stalin, an Adolf Hitler, a Benito Mussolini, and a Japanese Mikado is far more complete and terrible than the totalitarianism of a Pharaoh, an Augustus Caesar, a Charlemagne or Attila, because the implements created by invention are in the hands of modern-day tyrants for use in crushing both the souls and bodies of men.

"Approximately speaking, such totalitarianism rules all of the peoples of the world except Anglo-Americans, and we would be foolish if we supposed that we are entirely free from either the presence in our midst or the dangers of the same kind of ideology—the same authoritarian principles and rules which have been practiced under ancient, medieval and present day governments operating upon totalitarian methods. . . . It is a strange but undoubted fact that whether men are born to the purple or are elected or appointed to public office, many of them succumb to the ideology that they know better than the people they rule what is best for them."

Objectors' Camp

A former Federal reforestation camp at Stoddard, N. H., has been turned into a work concentration camp for Roman Catholic conscientious objectors, and objectors from as far as Ohio, Peunsylvania, and Illinois make up part of the quota of 50. It is pointed out by authorities in charge of the camp that it will be operated without expense to the Government. The men to be kept at the camp in lieu of military training will engage in work projects to benefit the area, including the construction of water holes for the storage of water needed for fire protection, and they will continue the hurricane clearance projects partially carried out by the Forest Service.

Civil Service Expansion

All clerical and stenographic positions on Selective Service local boards in the State of New Hampshire will be blanketed under Civil Service on Jan. 1, 1942, and all appointments made to such positions after July 1, 1941, must conform to Civil Service rules and regulations, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, State Director of Selective Service has announced. While local boards originally were given the authority to name and fix the salaries for such employees, enactment of the so-called "Ramspeck Act" and issuance of an executive order by the President necessitates application of the Civil Service laws in such appointments, General Bowen explains. The incumbent personnel must take qualifying examinations to remain in their positions after the Jan. 1 deadline.

Lake Boat Service

That the Mt. Washington II will be in operation within a short time so as to give Lake Winnipesaukee steamboat service appears certain with the appearance before the State Public Service Commission of officials of the General Ship and Engine Works, owners of the boat, seeking approval of their schedule. The company officials went through the formality of giving evidence that the operation of the boat is in the public interest as is provided before the granting of the necessary license. The new boat will follow the route of the Mt. Washington I with stops at The Weirs, Center Harbor, Wolfeboro, and Alton Bay. The shipbuilding firm took over the boat following bankruptcy action against the firm that had promoted its construction last year.

N. E. A. Cruise Tonight

About 1,400 teachers are booked to sail from Boston tonight for the three-hour moonlight sail on the steamer Steel Pier, according to George F. Daly, Chairman of the committee in charge. The sail is among the harbor islands and along the North Shore. The event is expected to be one of the high lights of the social calendar of the N. E. A. convention.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	Sports and music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Giants baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	News: Sketchbook.	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Baseball Interviews	Sports and music
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	Sports and music
4:00	Thirty-third Annual Governors' Conf.	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Giants second baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Thirty-third Annual Governors' Conf.	N. E. A. Convention	"Stella Dallas": serial		"Melody Mirror"
4:30		N. E. A. Convention	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	John Kiley, organist
4:45		Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants second baseball	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music.	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"About Today": drama.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	comedy drama	Blue Barron's Orchestra	"Concert Miniatures"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Freddie Martin's Orch.
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson.	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man": dramatic sketch	Mystery Hall: orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:15				Mystery Hall: orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian": drama: Elm. Davis	"Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sketch	Party": Louise Massey and the Westerners.	Boake Carter, news.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
8:45				Will Johnson's Orch.	"Brineing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour—Millions for Defense: speakers: orchestra	Frontline Headlines	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd Hulick, m. c.	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15		"Meet the Band"		From London: J. Steele	
9:30		News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch	News Service	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45		Ted Steel's Orchestra.		"Danger Is My Business"	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Allen Roth's "Symphony of Melody"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs			Network Sports	Dance Digest
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra		Network Sports	Dance Digest
10:45	News: Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Network Sports	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather: Music	News: Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of Music"	Weather: "Music You Want": recordings	Local News: Weather	Dance Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30			Lou Breese's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End": music
11:45	Sonny Dunham's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End": News

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Ton o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Musical Clock: News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Speakers; Music	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News, weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Chet Gaylord	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News: Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Good Morning Cheer"
9:00	Home Planning	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams: "Listen Ladies"	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30		"Tropical Moods"	The Breakfast Club	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-up": orchestra
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News: Music	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical Early Edition"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Talk by S. K. Ratcliffe	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair.	Concert of the Air	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor.	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Service	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Martha Webster"	"The Family Circle"	Pepper Young's Family	Melody Strings	"Letter Guest"
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Homespun Trio
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Variety program	Musical Roundup	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orches.	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	tra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agriculture News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills: household talk	"Front Page Farrell"	Novachord Impressions.
1:45	"Road of Life"	News: Weather		"I'll Find My Way"	Johnny Andrews, songs.
2:00	Network Program	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	News, Cedric Foster	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	U. S. Marine Band	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Don Artiste," pianist.	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
2:45	"Kate Hopkins": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia baseball game	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sports and music
3:30	News: Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia baseball game	Sports and music
3:45	Natural Science talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy		Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub.	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia baseball game	Console Capers
4:45	Concert orchestra	Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"		Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Irene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music: Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15	Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30	Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Wonderland Salute
7:45	Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Fireside Time"
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"Midweek Function":	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; songs; orchestra	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Fred B. Cole		"Sky Over Britain"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"SPEBSQSA," quartet; E. Davis, news	The Week in Industry	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	Berlin talk; orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
8:45		Diane Courtney, songs		Skinnav Ennis's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
9:00	Major Bowes	Mem. to Paderewski, NBC Sym., Dir. by Toscanini	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Connie Boswell; D. Ameche; Music Maids; guests; orch.	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Major Bowes			Quaker City Serenade	
9:30	Major Bowes	News Here and Abroad.		Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Major Bowes	Ted Steele's Orchestra			
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Montreal Symphony Orchestra	Rudy Vallee Show: John Barrymore, guest	"Parade of the News": dramatization	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz:				Dance Digest
10:30	questions; answers	Ahead of the Headlines	'Good Neighbors': drama and music	"The Great Gunns": comedy skit	Dance Digest
10:45	News: Sports	N. E. A. Convention			Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of Music"	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Sports Preview	Dance Digest
11:30	M. Lorinz's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	Marvin Dale's Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45			Harry James' Orchestra.	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Day's End": News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 3
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music; news.
7:45 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies and North America.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.

WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rakov's orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Navy Band.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Vincent Lopez's Orch.; Paul Whiteman's Orch.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Band; Viennese Ensemble.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; Hemisphere Revue.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
London—6:45 p. m.—The News. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Berlin—7:45 p. m.—Master Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Commander Stephen King-Hall, M. P. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—March; News in English; "Great Composers" "Favorite Melodies"; HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79meg., 16.8m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"The Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Calling the World." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Youth Trek to Woods and Lakes Is Under Way

They're off for camp!

Not soldiers or trainees this time but just boys, happy, carefree youngsters, armed with tennis rackets, baseball bats, bows and arrows and scout knives, eager to swim, hike, paddle their own canoes, perform camp duties and learn all a summer vacation in the woods can teach them.

Johnny who idled over his breakfast at home until his mother despaired of his ever arriving at school on time, is prepared to eat it in "nothing flat" at camp so as to be ready for the morning program with the other fellows. The table manners that seemed unimportant when mother and dad insisted on their observance take on new significance. He abandons the elbows-on-table and wrist-motion-conveyor system for food from plate to mouth, for the accepted method persistently pointed out by mother. Dad and mother are pretty grand folks after all and they know quite a lot too, he will reflect as he decides to write them about his first day at camp.

The boy campers, moving full force toward northern New England represent a cross section of Young America, and their camp life, a true form of democracy. Everybody shares and shares alike in duties, responsibilities and fun.

The Boston and Maine Railroad estimates that before tomorrow night approximately 11,000—both boys and girls—will be encamped at lakes, mountains and seashore in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Some 5,000 moved out of Boston and New York yesterday and last night and more trainloads were on their way today. Yesterday morning, the North Station concourse had three "assaults." Commuters found the concourse swarming with excited young campers bound for New Hampshire and Vermont, at 9 o'clock and at 9:40, for Maine points. The "Flying Yankee" at noon took another contingent and the "Ambassador" at 12:30 took another.

Three hundred newsboys of Greater Boston left by bus for Agassiz Village, West Poland, Maine, the summer vacation land of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, in addition to the regular fleet of vehicles for transporting the boys to and from the village.

Henry Penn, a trustee of the foundation, was present to see the first contingent of boys start on their way to the village.

The boys, this year will take part more extensively than before in the reclamation and conservation work carried on there in cultivating and enriching the soil for immediate and future needs. Harry E. Burroughs personally supervises a staff of well-trained counsellors at the village.

While thousands of boys and girls are enjoying New England camps, there are other thousands in need of just such opportunity and for these, Ralph Hornblower, treasurer of The Boys Camps, Inc., 15 Green Street, Charlestown, Mass., sends an appeal for contributions. He asks those who have not forgotten "how important to boys their dreams of summer are—when Paradise was a summer in woods and fields," to make it possible for more boys to realize those dreams this year.

R. J. Keller

Off for Agassiz Village, West Poland, Maine .

Henry Penn, trustee of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, sees the first contingent of 300 Greater Boston newsboys off for the summer vacation land of the foundation.

Teachers of America Praised by N. E. A. Head as He Retires From Office

WPA Layoffs Hamper Art Pupils in Hub

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At five o'clock on the afternoon of June 27 the Federal Government suddenly stepped out of its role as Lorenzo de Medici, Maecenas or what you will, and 140 Massachusetts artists said, "What shall we do now?" And they were not alone.

Settlement houses all over the city began telephoning to the Work Projects Administration Art Project Director complaining that the dismissal of the workers had thrown their summer educational programs completely off schedule. They would have no teachers now for about 3,000 persons, too poor to pay for lessons, who were enrolled in the free classes in drawing and painting.

The Museum of Fine Arts officials sighed because the school children left in the city during the hot months would be deprived of those jolly "treasure hunts" in the Museum which the Art Project had conducted last year. The attendance, drawn from 107 playgrounds of Greater Boston, had been 1,782. It would probably have been larger this summer, could the program have been repeated.

Hospitals, where instructors from the Project had been training invalid children in art work, expressed dismay.

"Index" Delayed

The stack of water color panels in the Project's studio, on the fifth floor of a Cambridge factory, shows the progress, now retarded, in the New England section of the "Index of American Design," the visual record of United States folklore. European countries had long ago compiled such portfolios, for the preservation of their native culture, but it took the WPA to begin the American document on a nationwide scale.

When the last copper weather vane has vanished from the Colonial steeple, the last bit of "stump work" crumbled from the parlor walls of Concord and Lexington, the last ship's figurehead disintegrated at Salem or Marblehead, the "Index," if it ever gets finished, will provide the student with a reproduction, painstakingly accurate in line and color. A staff of 18 were going full tilt. Reduced to five, its work will naturally be much slower.

I met one of the "Index" artists who had been laid off, studiously selecting her dinner in a very low-price cafeteria, the kind with thick mugs that won't break, where sizable, and sinkable, doughnuts are two for a nickel. Carrying her plate of beans, a solid dish calculated to "stick to one's ribs" as much as anything would at the cost, and a glass of water, she turned her head resolutely away from the menu-board.

Chance to Help Asked

"All we want," she said to me, "is a chance to go on doing something useful. I don't mean WPA necessarily. Isn't there some branch of defense work in which they could use us? After all, if we starve to death we can't help our country in any way, and we'd like to." She is a graduate of the Boston public schools and a widely known school of fine arts. According, to all accounts she has been doing a creditable job in water color copies of American folk art.

The 190 persons who were in the project, when orders came to reduce the number by 74 per cent, were, according to Thaddeus Clapp, State Supervisor, of professional quality, both artists and artisans. The ten wood-carvers, of whom five had to go, are men such as firms like Irving & Casson once employed, in the days when fine carving was part of the interior decoration of the well-to-do. Their work is to be found in churches such as St. Thomas's in New York and the National Cathedral in Washington.

All carpenters had to be dispensed with, and one of the two cabinet-makers. The cut affected all the research workers, seven of them, who were collaborating with the Bureau of Standards, to establish specifications of artists' materials.

There are now four supervisors, where previously there were 15. Reducing the teaching staff from six to three concentrates instruction in drawing and painting in the three centers, at Orleans, Marshfield and South Boston. Only about 300 persons now can be served in this way, whereas before nearly 4,000 were reached.

Exhibitions Held

The Project has given many exhibitions of its easel work during the past year, and the names on the canvases are in numerous cases familiar to the public. Gallery visitors recognize, for example, the signatures of Dorthy Loeb, Yvonne von Twining, Charles Heinz, Robert Penn and Ross Moffett.

The easel unit, the core of the original work, has been cut from 50 to eight persons. These were the three-in-one members of the department who could do easel painting, teach classes and execute murals.

Six mural decorations are in process at the present time, one in Fall River depicting the signing of Magna Charta and of the Declaration of Independence; one at Provincetown, one at Plymouth representing the town's history; one illustrating the fishing industry at Gloucester; and two still in the cartoon stage in Worcester. Some of the best artists on the murals have served their period of 18 months.

Buckingham's; By a Staff Photographer

At National Education Association Convention

(1) W. Howard Pillsbury, President of the American Association of School Administrators and Superintendent of Schools in Schenectady, N. Y. (2) Glimpse of exhibit in Mechanics Building, where more than 200 firms and organizations have booths and displays of educational interest, from booths to buses. (3) Mural showing development of Middle West, done by pupils in the schools of Omaha, Nebraska. It will be presented to the N. E. A. during the convention and will hang in the organization's Washington headquarters. (4) Dr. Paul Hanna, Professor of Education at Stanford University and Chairman of the Commission of Education and Resources of the N. E. A. (5) Another view of the exhibit. Teachers make this a time to get acquainted with new educational gadgets and methods, and to look at the latest thing in school textbooks.

Sidelights of the N. E. A. Convention

E pluribus unum! What a concept! A huge national convention like the N. E. A. can remind one vividly of the fact that this vast Country is made up of 48 separate co-operating entities, each individual. It is always stimulating—this Roll Call of the States in N. E. A. business meetings. The entire front third of the assembly hall is divided into seating sections marked by State standards. California, Arkansas, Nevada, Maine, South Carolina, Florida, on and on—with official delegates in each, standing to respond for their delegation when the Chair calls out their State for its opinion on important questions before the Association. Smaller as sections but even more thrilling are the Territories and Possessions huddled down in front: Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska, the Philippines. . . . Out there too, the N. E. A. is at work, its teachers facing in the classroom such different boys and girls, yet Americans all.

Headquarters

Over at the Statler two floors are largely given over to the State delegation headquarters—and they are popular places! Along the aisles colorful decorative announcements hang out overhead like old-fashioned inn signs, and an hour or two of visiting among the rooms on both floors is as good as a transcontinental tour. Each State Headquarters keeps Open House. In addition to receiving a hosp itable welcome you can learn a lot about the schools in the State and are likely to see or be given things that are noted there. Vermont urges maple sugar candy upon you, but Colorado goes in for grand scenery depicted in colorful folders and beautiful big photographs. In Minnesota, while you see if anyone there comes from a Minnesota town you once taught in, you find yourself the amused possessor of a diminutive flower pot from the Red Wing potteries. Connecticut will show you a World Friendship mural and in South Dakota as you gaze at a dramatic picture of the colossal sculptures on Mt. Rushmore you are invited to choose a chipping off the mountain for a paper-weight. Mica amid pepper-and-salt beauty, how it sparkles under the light! In addition to interesting conversation you are in fact making quite a transcontinental haul. That spray of long-needled pine, for example—18 inches the needles are—giving hint of deep woods, great height, and silences. South Carolina, giving it to you, also urges upon you a small container of cotton seeds. "Plent them in March," they say. One teacher had an interesting plant by June which a boy in the grade set out in his garden and tended all summer, and in the fall the children had a dozen or so white bolls of cotton to study and marvel at.

Hawaii has brought along an exhibit of children's craftwork. Beautiful polished kola wood plaques and dishes, belt buckles and jewelry, strings of interesting native beads, and useful grass mats and purses. There is tapa cloth, too, and hangings in the batik manner. How different in regional expression this graceful Island craftwork from the rugged self-assertion of the student-designed mural in the Nevada headquarters! Yet both kinds are needed, and all the other regional expressions too, to make up the great democracy that is America.

Under the Elms

Tea under the elms in the Harvard Yard yesterday afternoon. . . . "I wouldn't have missed it for anything; it is something to remember always," breathes a young teacher from far-off Oklahoma, her eyes shining.

N.E.A. Events For Tonight And Thursday

Official program for the National Education Association convention tonight and tomorrow morning, sessions of which are open to the public, follow:

Tonight

Fourth General Session

Subject: Education and Youth, Mechanics Building, Grand Hall, 8 p. m.

Music by New Hampshire Youth Orchestra. Conductor, B. W. Bergethon.

Invocation by the Rev. Dr. Frederick M. Eliot, President, American Unitarian Association.

The United States Defense Savings Bonds Program: Orville S. Poland, Representing the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

What Teachers Should Know About the Causes of Delinquency: Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent, Reformatory for Women, Framingham, Mass.

Education and World Peace: Laurin Zilliacus, Rektor of the Tolo Svenska Samskola of Finland; and Chairman, Board of Directors, New Education Fellowship.

Education and Youth in England and Germany: A Comparison: Dr. Reinhold Schairer, Director of Research, U. S. Committee on Education Reconstruction, New York, N. Y.

Lobby Sing

An informal musical and social get-together in the lobby of the Hotel Statler at 10:30 p. m. All attending the convention are invited to take part. Conductor, Hobart Sommers, Principal, Austin High School, Chicago, Ill.

Tomorrow

Representative Assembly

(Third Business Session)

Mechanics Building, Grand Hall, 9 a. m.

Community singing: conductor, Mabelle Glenn, Director of Music, Kansas City, Mo.

Invocation by Rabbi Joseph Shalom Shubow, Temple B'Nai Moshe, Boston.

Discussion and Action on the Proposed National Commission

Reports and Discussion

Committee on Tenure: Mrs. Myrtle Hooper Dahl, Teacher, Hiawatha School Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman.

Committee on Resolutions: George Skewes, State Teachers College, Mayville, N. Dak., Chairman.

Rport of the Board of Trustees: Joseph H. Saunders, Superintendent of Schools, Newport News, Va., Chairman.

Report of the Treasurer: B. F. Stanton, Superintendent of Schools, Alliance, Ohio.

Report of the Auditing Committee: Lester A. Rodes, Supervising Principal of Schools, South River, N. J., Chairman.

Report of the Budget Committee

Roll Call of State Delegations on Problems Facing Education: Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary of the Association.

Discussion of Association Problems: Donald DuShane, President of the Association.

New business.

Morning Assemblies

"What Are the Essentials in Elementary Education?" John Hancock Hall, 9 a. m.

"The Relationship of the Federal Government to Education," Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, 9 a. m.

"Better Teachers for a Better World," Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 9 a. m.

Boy Scouts to Help Collect Old Aluminum

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—At the request of Mayor F. H. La Guardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, 1,500,000 Boy Scouts will be asked to co-operate with local agencies in collecting aluminum objects for defense work, Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, announced yesterday.

A bulletin issued last night directed 1,400 Scout executives throughout the country to carry on a house-to-house canvas July 24 and 25.

Cooler Weather Due for Bostonians

Relief for sweltering Bostonians was forecast today by the Boston office of the United States Weather Bureau.

Thunderstorms late today will be followed by clearing and much cooler weather tonight. Thursday, the weather man said, would be fair and cooler. The temperature at noon today was 91.

Conn. Man Heads N.E.A. Department

Hardy R. Finch, head of the English department of Greenwich High School, Greenwich, Conn., was elected President of the Department of Secondary Teachers of the National Education Association as a business meeting of the organization held at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon.

E. B. Hargrave, Vice-President of the George Washington High School, Indianapolis, was chosen Vice-President; Dr. Mary E. Lynch, Dorchester High School for Girls, Boston, Second Vice-President; Miss Corda Peck of Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary; E. Raymond Hutchinson of Elizabeth, N. J., Treasurer. Ernest D. Lewis was re-elected Executive Secretary.

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Donald DuShane

Retiring President of the National Education Association.

Retiring N. E. A. President Reviews Year of Progress

Tomorrow as Donald DuShane completes his term as President of the National Educational Association and becomes First Vice-President, he surveys an organization of nearly a million teachers that during the past year, as never before in its history, has tightened its belt and rolled up its sleeves for democracy.

Dr. DuShane didn't put it exactly that way, but it's about what he meant. "The year is outstanding for the way in which teachers have re-realized (if there can be such a word) the vital connection between education and democracy. It has been a time of uncertainty, with many serious and challenging problems, but the teachers have made it also a time of rededication to their task, seeing their job with greater vision and deeper earnestness," he said.

N.E.A.'s outgoing president is vigorous in his praise of the alertness of teachers today. "As a result of traveling over the country during my year of office, I have a strong feeling that the masses of teachers are awake to the need of building for democracy, and alert to the destructive influences abroad in the land. They are not going to submit supinely to attacks upon the schools and upon their teaching. They are more active in safeguarding their jobs and seeing to it that they have fair conditions under which to teach, through tenure laws," he declared.

Teacher-Tenure

Dr. DuShane himself has been indefatiguable throughout several years of service to the N. E. A. and to teachers in promoting teacher-tenure through disseminating information and providing help to teacher organizations working for better local and State laws under which to work. He has served as chairman of the tenure committee of the N. E. A.

His chief project right now is the proposed commission on the defense of democracy through education, which is before the N. E. A. at the present business sessions. This national committee is to consist of approximately 60 members made up of an executive committee of 10 and one member from each State Teachers' Association. Its functions will include investigating and meeting organized attacks upon the schools, the teachers, and textbooks in use in the schools, to investigate alleged subversive teaching and expose any teacher whose attitude is found destructive to democracy, to further a school public relations program and to bring the teaching profession into greater unity of purpose in education for democracy and a better knowledge of methods for securing public understanding and support.

Issues Warning

In the face of increased activity to reduce school income on the part of numerous taxpayers' associations, and the activities of organized groups in attempting to create a distrust of the efficiency of the public schools and of the loyalty of the teaching profession, the "future welfare of our country must be protected against any misguided efforts to curtail the best possible preparation of our boys and girls for citizenship," he stated.

M. J. T.

N. E. A. Opposes Subversives

Continued from Page 1

pointed out that Labor has "continually joined with those who were seeking to translate into legislation" the proposal to attack inequalities of educational opportunity through providing Federal funds. "We do not believe that Federal aid implies Federal control of education. Control of education is fundamentally the function of local communities," he said.

Inequalities of education were also discussed in panel discussions.

"It is a dark enough picture," said C. Marguerite Morse, President of the Florida Education Association, "to see some areas operating schools only one-third of the days of the calendar year, but still darker when one learns that there between 800,000 and a million children of elementary and school age for whom no opportunity to attend school is even provided.

"This is in the main because of scattered and isolated conditions and lack of funds with which to transport children to schools or to establish small schools near them."

Dr. Johnson's Address

In last night's general session Dr. Johnson pointed out "serious inequalities in education facing the Negroes in this country," and urged an enlightened attitude toward the Negro minority problem as a fundamental step in defense.

"If I were a visitor from Mars and saw the condition of the Negroes I would be baffled to know how the United States could maintain its morale," de declared.

In spite of the billions being spent for national defense 50 per cent of the Negroes in the country are unemployed, he maintained, and three million of them are still living on the plantations on which they were born and are "drawing a slave wage." In actual practice, Negroes are excluded from all but menial employment even in the Government service, he said.

He further stated that with the average amount spent per capita on a school pupil as $75, in 18 Southern States the amount spent on Negro children is only $13 per capita. Even worse conditions exist in Georgia and Mississippi, he said, where $6.51 and $6.75 is spent, respectively. Teachers' salaries in the Negro-segregated schools are in the same condition, averaging, according to Dr. Johnson, but $282 per year.

U. S. Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama also addressing last evening's general session declared that it is the "responsibility and compelling duty of the Federal Government to raise all educational standards to the best.

"In this day of gigantic military machines in the air, on land, and on water, a nation is not safe if it be not economically strong and if its people be not educated in terms of literacy, of vocational skill, and of professional skill," he said.

"We enacted the Selective Service Act to prepare our youth to serve the Nation, if need be, in time of war. We should pass the Federal aid for education bill as the handmaiden to that Act to prepare our youth to serve the Nation both in time of war and of peace," he declared.

The six panel meetings held this morning dealt with the following subjects in addition to Federal aid: democratic education, the rural child, health, social security, and family life.

Family Changes Seen

"We must accept many changes in family patterns as necessary adjustments to other changes in society and in the basic conditions of human living," Joseph K. Folsom, Professor of Sociology at Vassar College, told the group discussing Youth, Family, and Education.

"We must teach the family as a flexible institution designed to satisfy human needs; we must recognize that some of the 'good old fashioned' family patterns may be the very worst for many kinds of people. We must help youth to have the courage to build family life democratically to meet needs as they find them in the modern world," Dr. Folsom concluded.

Discipline as self-discipline was discussed in the group analyzing "what kind of education should free men have" and as Miss Emily Tarbell, member of the Educational Policies Commission defined it, quoting from the Commission's latest publication, "The Education of Free Men in American Democracy," it is "the putting of loyalties and knowledge to efficient use, the ordering of life in the light of understanding and toward the attainment of purpose."

Training in responsibility was urged by Miss Tarbell as another essential of education for free men. "Some adolescents are still spoon fed, even bottle fed in the matter of responsibility," she reminded. "In home and in school they live in an autocratic setup. Yet young people blossom under the right kinds of responsibility," she said.

Defense Bonds Instead of Pony

CONCORD, N. H., July 2 (AP)—Angelo Arata, son of a local restaurant man, has been collecting pennies and dimes from his father's cash register for the past five years to buy a pony.

But today he bought $150 of national defense bonds, instead.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Stock Up for a Glorious 4th with these GLORIOUS BARGAINS!

Fresh Eastern Salmon
Best Cuts . . . lb. 25c
End Cuts . . . lb. 23c
For Sale at All First National Markets

MILLBROOK CLUB - GINGER ALE - CLUB SODA AND ALL POPULAR FLAVORS - Price for Contents
TONICS 6 7 oz BOTS (IN HANDI-PAK) 23c — 4 28 oz BOTS 29c
MOXIE REFRESHING COOLING Contents Only — 2 BIG BOTS 25c

Salmon and Peas for the 4th

Red Salmon	TIMBERLAKE FANCY ALASKA	TALL TIN	27c
Steak Salmon	FINAST DEEP RED	No. 1 Tin 39c	No. ½ TIN 23c
'Yor Garden' Peas	BIG TENDER	2 20 oz TINS	29c
Richmond Peas	FANCY MED SIZE	2 20 oz TINS	23c
Finast Peas	FANCY SMALL TENDER SWEET	2 20 oz TINS	27c

FINAST BRAND - MADE WITH U. S. No. 1 GRADE PEANUTS

Peanut Butter	2 Lb Jar 25c	2 1 LB JARS	27c
Underwood Deviled Ham	4½ oz Tin 19c	2 2¼ oz TINS	23c
Pineapple	FINAST Sliced or Crushed in Heavy Syrup	2 30 oz TINS	35c
Candy Wafers	FINAST DOZ 29c	2 ROLLS	5c
Mayonnaise	FINAST BRAND	PT JAR	19c
French Dressing	FINAST	8 oz JAR	10c
Baked Beans	FINAST Oven Baked	2 28 oz TINS	23c
Stuffed Olives	FINAST MANZANILLA	4 oz JAR	23c
RAISIN POUND CAKE		EACH	25c
FRANKFORT ROLLS	FRESH BAKED	DOZ	12c
ORANGE JUICE	FLORIDA	3 12 oz TINS	25c
MILD CHEESE	WHOLE MILK	LB	27c
MIDCO	ICE BOX FREEZ-SEVERAL FLAVORS	3 TINS	25c
HEINZ SOUPS	ALL KINDS	2 1 LB TINS	25c
SARDINES	STANDARD NORWEGIAN	TIN	19c
TUNA FISH	LIGHT MEAT	2 7 oz TINS	29c
TOMATO JUICE	FINAST PURE	3 14 oz TINS	17c
CRAX	EDUCATOR - FRESH BAKED	LB. PKG.	15c
PEARS	FINAST BARTLETT VARIETY IN HEAVY SYRUP	29 oz TIN	19c
PLUMS	FINAST PRUNE - DEEP RED IN HEAVY SYRUP	2 30 oz TINS	27c

Have Plenty of Bread for Your Picnic Sandwiches over the 4th

"OLDE" STYLE BREAD 2 20oz LVS. 15c
Enriched with Vitamins and Minerals

PICNIC SUGGESTIONS

LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF		12 oz TIN	21c
SPAM	HORMEL'S MEAT DELICACY	2 12 oz TINS	49c
HORMEL'S SPICED HAM		2 12 oz TINS	49c
SWIFT'S PREM		12 oz TIN	25c
ARMOUR'S TREET		12 oz TIN	25c
ARMOUR'S LUNCH TONGUE		12 oz TIN	25c
ELMWOOD CHICKEN		6 oz TIN	37c
CAP CORNED BEEF		12 oz TIN	19c

FRUITS and VEGETABLES

WATERMELONS		LARGE SIZE	59c
GREEN PEAS		2 LBS	17c
LEMONS	EXTRA LARGE	6 FOR	19c
ORANGES	CALIFORNIA EXTRA LARGE	DOZ	29c
CANTALOUPES	JUMBO	2 FOR	25c
BANANAS	MELO-RIPE	4 LBS	25c
CHERRIES	RED, RIPE	LB	15c
LETTUCE	ICEBERG	2 HEADS	17c
TOMATOES	RED, RIPE	2 LBS	19c

Governors' Families Find Time for Sight-Seeing and Shops on Boston Trip

Governors One For All-Out Aid to Britain

Continued from Page 1

racies with overwhelming war equipment.

The gubernatorial lineup in the poll, with brief paragraphs outlining their stand on the war situation, follows:

Follow the President

Gov. Frank M. Dixon (D) of Alabama: "I am following the national leadership. I am in favor of all-out aid to Britain. As regards going into the war actively, I believe the judgment of the national leadership is infinitely better than ours. They have all the facts at hand.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath (D) of Rhode Island: "I am in favor of following the President's leadership, because he is in possession of all the facts. I have always followed the President in his decisions."

Gov. James H. Price (D) of Virginia: "I will follow the President," indicating that he would maintain that course even if the President decided war is necessary.

Gov. Robert O. Flood (R) of New Hampshire: "I favor full aid to Britain. If we fail to aid the democracies, we will be fighting the war alone eventually. I am ready to follow the President's lead."

Gov. Homer M. Atkins (D) of Arkansas (represented by Ban A. Carter): "We are with the President all down the line."

Gov. Burnet R. Burbank (D) of South Carolina: "I favor full-aid to Britain. I am ready to rely upon the President's decision in regard to our future course.

Gov. Robert A. Hurley (D) of Connecticut: "I am in thorough agreement with the President's foreign policy. We must do everything possible to get material aid to Britain. The President should use every power granted to him under the emergency."

Gov. Julius Heil (R) of Wisconsin: "I am in favor of full preparedness and will go along with the President as long as he is President of the United States."

War If Necessary

Gov. J. Melville Broughton: (D) of North Carolina: "I favor all-out material aid to Britain, and if necessary to save Britain, I favor getting into the war." He also backed immediate naval action as proposed by Secretary Knox.

U. S. Naval Protection

Gov. Guy J. Swope of Puerto Rico: "The American program must mean 'all-out' aid to the democracies." He emphatically backed naval protection, even if it leads to shooting.

Gov. Spessard L. Holland (D) of Florida: "I favor sending every bit of aid possible to Britain. We must keep the ocean lanes open. We should stay out of the war as long as we can, but I don't believe we can stay out very long."

Gov. Charles A. Sprague (R) of Oregon: He backs full aid to Britain protected across the Atlantic by United States naval forces.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman (D) of New York: The New York Governor favored United States naval protection to guarantee full aid to Britain.

Aid Short of War

Gov. Payne H. Ratner (R) of Kansas: "I believe and the people of Kansas believe the United States should give all aid to Britain short of war. We should not get into the war actively unless attacked. If war comes, whether or not we approve of the methods by which it is brought about, all Americans will support the national government. This policy, we believe, is American, not isolationist."

Gov. Herbert B. Maw (D) of Utah: "I favor full aid short of war. Ninety per cent of the people of Utah feel that way."

Gov. Nels H. Smith (R) of Wyoming: "I am for defending America at all times against aggression, but I am against sending our American boys across the water to fight. I am in favor of all-out material aid to Britain."

Other Statements

Gov. William H. Wills (R) of Vermont: "We should in all ways prepare our defenses to save our American way of life. If England falls, our defense problem will be greatly complicated. If England holds, our defense problem is not so complicated so far as attack is concerned. Therefore, I favor full aid to Britain."

Gov. Dwight Palmer Griswold (R) of Nebraska: "If we furnish enough material aid, I don't believe we will need to send armed forces across. When our industry gets rolling full speed we can send enough aid.

Gov. John Moses (D) of North Dakota: "I definitely back all-out material aid to Britain, but I am not yet ready to say that we should actively participate in the war. We may yet be forced to get into the war, but I wish to reserve my decision on the issue."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) of Massachusetts: "I have followed the President thus far. The future course is for the national leadership to decide."

Gov. Sumner Sewall (R) of Maine: "The President and Congress have the power to establish our foreign policy. Beyond that I do not wish to comment."

Gov. Harold E. Stassen (R) of Minnesota: "I have followed the President in his decision to extend all-out aid to Britain."

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor (D) of Maryland: "I favor all-out aid to Britain."

Planned in 1898 for those interested in quality at its best.

Bea. 1790 Shore Routes

Sunshine Laundry

8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE

By a Staff Photographer

Headliners at Today's Sessions of Governors' Conference

Front: Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Chairman of Conference; Gov. Julius Heil of Wisconsin; Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio; Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island. Rear: Gov. Dwight Palmer Griswold of Nebraska; Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah. Governors Bricker, McGrath, and Griswold delivered speeches today. Governor Maw presided at the afternoon session of the conference.

Governor Sees U. S. Fleet Brake on Japan

Charles A. Sprague, Governor of Oregon:

The declared military policy of this Government has been hemisphere defense. While if necessary that policy would be enforced unilaterally, on the basis of the Monroe Doctrine, our diplomacy has moved with marked success toward consolidating hemispheric unity. This is the fruit of effort of our National Administrations since the World War, and particularly of the present Administration. We are carrying out elaborate plans, at very considerable cost in money, to solidify all American nations in opposition to the Axis.

Coming as I do from the Pacific coast, and representing a State fronting on the Pacific Ocean, I wish to report that we of the West understand your exposures on the East and South. My own sentiment, which I believe reflects that of the majority of the people along the western coast, is one of approval of the Administration's policy of assistance to Great Britain, of unqualified opposition to the nazi-fascist-communist ideologies, of protection of American shipping on the high seas, and of securing South American cooperation. I desire, however, to direct your attention to our national interest in the Pacific. This is not to distract you from the Atlantic theater, for we recognize that the preservation of Great Britain is the major political and military objective. Nor is it to promote a provincial viewpoint—that of the Pacific coast. Rather my purpose is to inform you of the magnitude of our national stake in the resolution of the present struggle for power in the Far East.

Japan a Threat

In that theater Japan is endeavoring to impose by force "a new order in Asia."

The success of its Axis partner Germany, over Holland and France, and the impairment of British strength now tempt Japan to launch a southward thrust to secure what is one of the richest natural areas on the globe, the lands rimming the bowl of the South China Sea.

Japanese influence predominates in Thailand, French Indo-China is now well in the orbit of Tokyo. But Singapore bristles with British naval and military power; the Netherlands East Indies, loyal to Queen Wilhelmina, courteously declines to supply more oil to Nippon. The real brakes on the "southward thrust" are the presence of American naval power in mass at Pearl Harbor and of American fighting planes in the Philippines; and fear of Russia on the north.

To acquaint you with its importance let me give you some facts comparing the trans-Pacific region with South America which I am sure will surprise most of you. In the matter of distances, do you realize that the Panama Canal and the entire west coast of South America are closer to New York than they are to San Francisco and Portland, Oregon? Yokohama is closer to Portland and San Francisco than Rio de Janeiro is to New York; and Shanghai is closer to our Pacific ports than Buenos Aires is to New York.

Commodities of Pacific Vital

Compare the populations of the Pacific countries with those of South America. Exclusive of Siberia, there are 952,719,000 people living in the former, east of 70 degrees east longitude, while there are only 92,997,000 persons living in South America.

In the matter of commerce our trade with the Far East greatly exceeds that with South America. I do not want to bore you with statistics, but here is the comparison of our total foreign trade with these regions for specific years:

	South America	Trans-Pacific
1913	$359,967,000	$482,699,000
1920	1,361,902,000	2,443,933,000
1930	764,957,000	1,850,570,000
1940	806,125,000	1,585,631,000

But America's stake in the Pacific is not measured alone by the volume of commerce. The commodities themselves are vital. Coffee, bauxite, nitrates are the principal South American products which are essential and not easily obtainable elsewhere. The Pacific countries furnish us such strategic or necessary products as rubber, tin, tung oil, chromite, tungsten, silk, copra, jute and hemp, bristles.

State's Guests Visit Salem and Marblehead

Boston will be sorry to see them go—these Governors and their families who have been here the past few days for the annual meeting of the Governors' Conference at Littauer Centre, Harvard University.

It has been a jolly group of home folks who have made their headquarters at Eliot House. Tall sons and daughters, little boys and girls, stalwart State executives and their attractive wives — the campus will seem quiet and deserted when they leave.

While the Governors were in business sessions, a daily program of sightseeing gave the visitors opportunity to visit historic spots and other places of interest around Boston.

Some of the Midwesterners had their first glimpse of the ocean, their first taste of lobster and clam chowder. Many followed the official sightseeing program from day to day, with its trips to the museums and historic shrines.

Others went off on expeditions of their own, and all were the guests of Boston hostesses especially assigned to pilot each party through the maze of Boston streets and shops, wherever it wanted to go.

Always on hand, as head of the Ladies' Committee and hostess for the State, was Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall who seemed to thoroughly enjoy her task.

Serving under Mrs. Saltonstall on the Committee were Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, Chairman; Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, Miss Natalie Hammond, Mrs. Jessie Wilson, Mrs. Charles L. Fuller, Miss Mary H. Ward, Miss Katharine Parker, Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, and Miss Margaret McSweeney.

Today's program included a trip to Salem and Marblehead this morning, with lunch at the Corinthian Yacht Club and opportunity for a swim. The party came back for tea at Wellesley College this afternoon, and will rejoin the Governors at a reception at the home of Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall in Chestnut Hill.

The Conference will conclude this evening with a State Dinner at the Hotel Statler. J. R.

New G. E. Plant Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The new east plant of the General Electric Company in Pittsfield, being built at a cost of $8,182,218 by the United State Navy so that Navy equipment may be built there, will be in partial operation by Sept. 1, a company official said today.

Guests of Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Members of a Kansas Party

Left to right—Julia Ratner, Mrs. Payne Ratner, wife of the Governor of Kansas, and Cliff Warren Ratner, here to attend the Governors' Conference.

R. I. Governor Wants Group To Study Taxes

J. Howard McGrath, Governor of Rhode Island:

The most important impact of the defense program on the financial structure of State Governments will be in the field of taxation. While a substantial part of the financial burden of our defense program is being deferred by the Federal Government by borrowing, yet a substantial portion is being financed currently by taxation. This presents a serious problem to those in control of State Governments. With the Federal Government requiring such a large share of the income of our citizens, the amount available to State and local governments will necessarily diminish.

The problem of overlapping state and Federal taxes is no longer one simply of academic interest. It is one that must be solved if we are adequately to defend our country while protecting our American institutions.

Prospective Tax Burden

To finance the present emergency, our citizens are necessarily to be burdened with taxes. We ought, however, to spare them from the effects of unlimited competition among various governmental units to obtain tax funds from the same sources.

Previously to the past quarter century the question of Federal and State tax duplication was inconsequential. During the last 25 years, however, the demand for revenue has increased such duplications. With its automobile excises and its many specific sales taxes, the Federal Government competes with States which levy a motor vehicle license tax or a general sales tax; but the principal bases of duplication are (1) personal and corporation income, (2) inheritance or estate, (3) alcoholic beverage, (4) gasoline, and (5) tobacco taxes.

It may be noted that separation of sources of Federal and State revenues, existing during our early economic history, is definitely and, in all probability, permanently abandoned.

Time for Unified Tax Action

In my opinion, this is the time for the States, by unified action, to recommend the creation of a body, call it what you will, wherein each State and the Federal Government will have representation, to consider means of co-ordinating and correlating State and Federal taxes with duplicate bases.

Neither the Federal Government's tax policies nor Government priorities have yet reduced the volume of goods available for civilian use. Consequently, the State Governments for the most part are enjoying a temporary increase in their revenues.

This is in my opinion only temporary. Both the Federal Government's tax policies and Government priorities will of necessity seriously curtail the consumption of goods for civilians. Many of our States have sales taxes or excise taxes on particular commodities. All States have gasoline taxes which in many States form a substantial portion of the amount of State taxes collected. We can look forward, therefore, to a reduction of revenue from those sources.

U. S. Share With States

Since the Federal Government is in a better position to raise revenues, it ought to share some of its revenues with the State Governments. This can be accomplished in part by making grants to the State Governments to offset some of the losses in revenue that will be realized by the States as a result of the defense program.

All of us must, therefore, reexamine our tax programs. During the present emergency, we should plan our tax programs with two objectives in mind:

First, We should not interfere with the Federal Government's program in raising revenue; secondly, we should anticipate the possible reductions in State revenues arising from the operation of the defense program, and take steps to protect the functions of the State.

In view of the national defense, the State Governments must now consider more carefully the type of expenditures that they should make. Only recently we were concerned with the problem of creating work under the various public works programs.

Now with skilled labor needed in defense projects, and with a scarcity of materials because of the defense program, States should reduce expenditures of this kind and should limit them only to those projects that are either self-supporting or which would effect substantial economy either to States themselves or to their citizens.

Whenever feasible, the States should defer any large-scale capital programs to a time when the defense program is over.

Making Up Time Lost Getting 'Ticket'

NEW YORK (*AP*)—Motor Patrolman Alfred Nunganaro gave a driver a ticket for doing 78 miles an hour. The man sped off, and Officer Nunganaro caught him doing 62.

In court the defendant explained he was trying to make up for the time he lost getting the first ticket.

By a Staff Photographer

Tennessee Governor and His Mother

Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, who presided at this morning's session of the thirty-third annual Governors' Conference at Littauer Center, Cambridge, together with his mother, Mrs. William T. Cooper.

Edison of N. J. Would See States Fortify Their Finances

Charles Edison, Governor of New Jersey:

We have heard a great deal lately about the war and defense, training the Army, and paying for it. Today I am asked to put on the robes of the prophet and tell you how the States should plan for the future.

The first assumption is that Hitler won't do our planning for us; because if he does, we may be certain that we will have no more to do with planning our future than the Norwegians, the Belgians, or the Dutch have in planning theirs. The second assumption we can make is that the present defense emergency in the United States is going to last for several years. This prophecy seems to me safer than some others, because if the British win they can do so only after a long war; if they lose, then our rearmament must continue for the indefinite future.

With my third assumption I pass on to shakier ground—as far as one can tell now the Federal Government is going to keep the defense program pretty much in its own hands, just as it kept the first World War in its own hands.

State Finances Favorable

State revenues are running around $4,500,000,000 a year, or about $36 per capita.

The debts of the states are not great, as public debts go in these days; in fact, the total of the States' debts is lower than one year's revenues. While we might wish that the States' debts were lower or wish that they had none, yet we must admit that the financial position of the States is not bad.

State revenues appear to be rising steadily, though not spectacularly. The income from existing taxes is likely to be greater this year than last year.

This improvement in State finances should make unnecessary for the immediate future the increase in the rates of old taxes or the imposition of new taxes. I regret very much that the States' power to tax has been so much circumscribed by the Federal Government. The States failed for one reason or another to provide the services the citizens needed and wanted; the Federal Government provided them, but in doing so it naturally pre-empted many of the best and most just forms of taxation.

While State revenues are now increasing—and for the immediate future they may be expected to increase further—it does not seem to me likely that the States will or should undertake important new enterprises requiring considerable expenditures. The burden of providing for relief is declining, though not as fast as many taxpayers hoped, and not evenly—for some states have more defense industries than others. The provision of public assistance for persons unable to work will have to be continued during and after the emergency.

States Should Retrench

I do not know of any contemplated new State enterprises that will require great expenditures—say of the cost and scope of the social security program. But even if there were such programs pending it seems to me that they should be postponed.

Congress does not now seem minded to reduce the Federal-aid program; in fact, aid for highways and vocational education may be increased. If they should reduce or abandon Federal aid, however, the States would have to consider whether they could carry on alone the work that has in recent years been done jointly, or whether they would terminate it.

A steady, or increasing State income without new burdens or obligations should enable most of the States to avoid increasing their debt and should enable some of them to reduce it still further. There will be a great demand for funds to finance the national defense program, and for that reason alone the States should avoid entering the money market.

We can see that the Federal Government has just begun to spend. Nearly $40,000,000,000 have been authorized or appropriated since June, 1940. No one knows how much will have to be spent in the future, but every one can be sure the sum will be immense. Whatever the amount may be, it seems likely to affect the States in several directions.

The period of easy money for State loans will likely soon pass, and the States will have to pay higher rates of interest for any new money they may need.

A second long-term effect of increased Federal expenditures will be a rise in the costs of many of the goods and services that a State Government must have. The rise is, indeed, already discernible, though it is safe to say it has just begun.

Bricker Finds Nation United For Defense

John W. Bricker, Governor of Ohio:

Whatever may be our differences on questions of foreign policy, this Nation faces the task of national defense with united and grim determination. In building the bulwark of defense, each state as well as the Nation has a vital part. I am sure that every governor here approaches this responsibility with the determination to do everything within his power to assist and sustain the National Government.

The total national defense program at the present time approaches thirty billion dollars. If the cost of aid to Britain and other countries is added, the present program stretches to almost forty billion dollars. The significance of this estimate becomes apparent when we remember that it is comparable in size to the total war cost during the first World War. It becomes even more significant when we translate these billions into purchasing power of other commodities. Thirty-five billion dollars could buy for each American family a one-thousand dollar automobile, or this sum could buy a three-thousand dollar home for one third of all American families.

It is important now to consider the probable effect of the defense program and a wartime economy upon state and local revenues. It has been suggested by some experts that the necessity for increased Federal revenues for defense will in time render the financial problems of the states and political subdivisions more acute.

25-Year Trend

To understand this problem, it is necessary to consider the trend of the past 25 years. During that period, the growth of the Federal Government has been almost beyond comprehension. At the same time, there has been a tremendous expansion of state activities.

For example, state-collected taxes have increased from $333,000,000 in 1912 to more than $3,500,000,000 in 1938. During the same period, local tax collections increased from a little more than one billion dollars to almost five billion dollars.

To supply this revenue, the general property tax has been and still is the main source of revenue, for the local subdivisions. But to meet their ever-increasing obligations, the states have found it necessary more and more to invade new fields. This was particularly true during the depression.

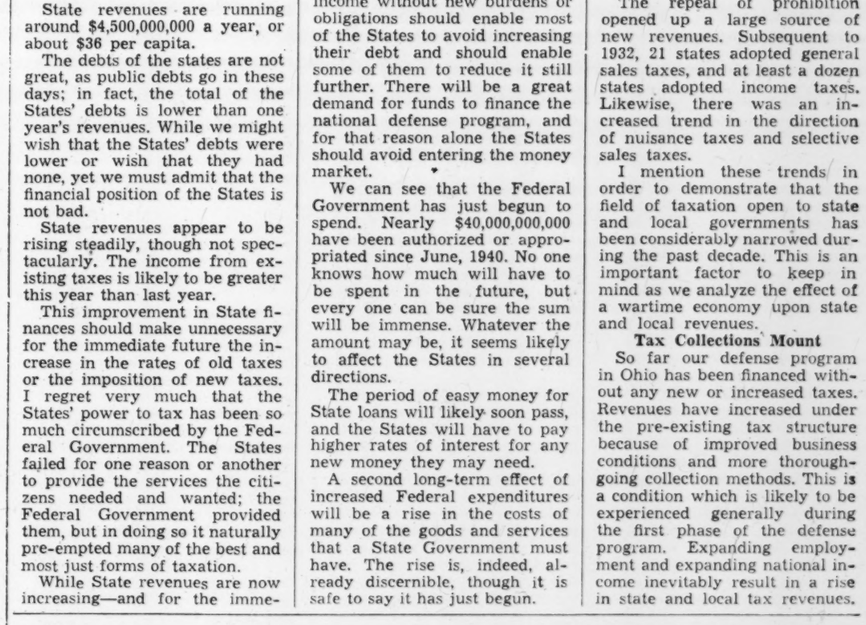
The repeal of prohibition opened up a large source of new revenues. Subsequent to 1932, 21 states adopted general sales taxes, and at least a dozen states adopted income taxes. Likewise, there was an increased trend in the direction of nuisance taxes and selective sales taxes.

I mention these trends in order to demonstrate that the field of taxation open to state and local governments has been considerably narrowed during the past decade. This is an important factor to keep in mind as we analyze the effect of a wartime economy upon state and local revenues.

Tax Collections Mount

So far our defense program in Ohio has been financed without any new or increased taxes. Revenues have increased under the pre-existing tax structure because of improved business conditions and more thoroughgoing collection methods. This is a condition which is likely to be experienced generally during the first phase of the defense program. Expanding employment and expanding national income inevitably result in a rise in state and local tax revenues.

Perhaps It Needs 'Governor' or Something



By a Staff Photographer

Wayside Pump Needs Priming

Trying in vain to get a refreshing drink from the historic pump at Longfellow's Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Mass. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall mans the handle while Gov. Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia holds the empty cup expectantly. In the rear, awaiting their turns, are (left to right) Gov. Spessard L. Holland of Florida, Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania (partly hidden by Governor Neely), and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio.

Soviet Envoy to London in Key Place

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 2—Important as Mr. Ivan Maisky's duties as Russian Ambassador to Britain have been, he now becomes the chief link between these two great powers as they combine their military efforts against the common foe of Naziism.

Mr. Maisky as representative of an empire of 180,000,000 persons has held a responsible position, but in the abnormal circumstances of the present war, with the long uncertain background of Anglo-Soviet relations, Mr Maisky's post is one of the few clearing houses for official exchanges between both countries.

Before the outbreak of war few Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's have been faced by a more difficult task during the past decade than Mr. Maisky. Yet because of his patience and ability, this small, quiet man with deep twinkling eyes has been popular in many circles.

He is a Communist who realizes that a diplomat must be "all things to all men." Without sacrificing his political beliefs he has proved himself a "good mixer" with a freshness of approach which has often won over those most strongly opposed to him politically. He has not been led away by fanciful illusions.

Correct Diplomatic Relations

Cool and calculating, yet with a bland firmness which has stood him in good stead on many occasions, Mr. Maisky has proved himself a first-class diplomat.

Since 1932 there have been many fierce disagreements, and almost always sharp suspicion between Moscow and London. But Mr. Maisky's personal relations with the Foreign Office generally have been friendly as well as correct.

The arrest of the Metro-Vickers British engineers in Moscow in March, 1933, probably produced the only open breach.

But six years later the Soviet Ambassador was to achieve notable success when Mr. Neville Chamberlain attended a reception at the Soviet Embassy.

The sight of the British Premier being accompanied to the refreshments by his host was almost too much for some of the British Left and Liberal guests!

Studied at Munich

Mr. Maisky, despite his hardships as a revolutionary in early days, looks sturdy and strong. Born at Omsk in Siberia, the son of an Army doctor, he studied at the University of St. Petersburg (Leningrad), was expelled for revolutionary tendencies, and escaped to Germany in 1908. He studied at Munich University, specializing in economics. Four years later at 28 he came to England as a political refugee.

Erna Plachte

Ivan Maisky

Ambassador from the U. S. S. R. to London tested by new ties.

It is interesting to recall that only with difficulty did he enter this country.

The immigration authorities at that time demanded that any third-class passenger from abroad must have at least £5 in his pocket on entry. Mr. Maisky could produce only £3, 19s., 6d., but a letter from Mr. George Chicherin, who became Russia's Foreign Minister later, established him bona fide as a political refugee and he was permitted to enter.

Worked as Journalist

He worked five years as a free-lance journalist in Fleet Street. Then came the Bolshevik revolution and he returned home to work in the Administration. In 1922 he became press officer to the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Since then his rise in the Russian diplomatic service has included the posts of Councillor at the London Embassy, Ambassador to Japan, and to Finland, and in 1932 to London.

His headquarters here are in Kensington Square Gardens where only two signs, apart from the official insignia, indicate that it is the Soviet Embassy.

As one enters a life-size portrait of Stalin looks down from the head of a double staircase, while as a visitor leaves he may notice (now in summer) a five-pointed star blazing with red geraniums from the center of a small strip of lawn.

Speaks to the Point

Mr. Maisky is a man of few words, but those are to the point. Almost his only public speech since Russia entered the war was that delivered at a recent National Defense Committee lunch. He replied to the toast of Soviet Russia proposed by Baron Nathan, the chairman, in only 10 words.

The Soviet Ambassador had no illusions regarding Hitler's intentions. He was a whole-hearted supporter of the Litvinoff idea that peace was one and indivisible, and convinced that only an anti-Nazi-Fascist common front could save Europe from total war. In 1936 Mr. Maisky denounced the "modern philosophy of the mailed fist," and warned Germany and Japan that Soviet frontiers were "well-nigh impregnable."

Only a few months earlier, speaking with "full responsibility" he declared Russia strong enough to take on single-handed "any power of combination of powers."

Forecasts Nazi Defeat

His knowledge of East Europe is based upon long experience and intimate knowledge, and he firmly believes that a combination of British sea and air power together with Russian land and air power and United States support will destroy the menace of Naziism.

Today Mr. Maisky is the outstanding link between Moscow and London. In his very responsible work he is supported by his wife. Mme. Maisky, small, slim, fair-haired, is also a native of Omsk, though she and her future husband were unacquainted until student days at St. Petersburg. The "Doyenne" of the Diplomatic Corps, she is particularly devoted to music, literature and gardening.

'Daddy Was a Hero'

Wide World

Inspecting Their Father's Medal

Rosemary and Martin Featherstone examine the Distinguished Service Medal won by their father, the late Chief Petty Officer Bertie Featherstone of H. M. S. Esk, after a recent Buckingham Palace investiture at which King George conferred many posthumous awards.

British War Experts Sent to Aid Russia

LONDON, July 2 (BPS)—Members of the British Mission to Russia, who arrived at Moscow with Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps last week, are exponents of modern warfare and experts in Russian and Baltic affairs.

Gen. F. N. Mason MacFarlane is one of Britain's leading authorities on German military tactics. He was military attaché in Berlin at the time Hitler was rearming and he is credited with having sounded many warnings of the German Army's strength.

In the World War, "Mason Mac." as he has been nicknamed, saw service on the Western Front. Upon the outbreak of the present war, he joined the British Expeditionary Force in France as Director of Military Intelligence.

Fought Way to Coast

When the evacuation of the B. E. F. was ordered, he was charged with the safety of valuable equipment stored in the French town of Arras, which was then being threatened by German forces that had effected a break-through.

General MacFarlane formed a division made up of scattered units of available British forces. Under his command, the division fought its way through to the coast with the equipment intact.

General MacFarlane has long been an enthusiastic exponent of the tank; in fact, he has championed the heavy tank, having been greatly impressed by the heavy types that were being turned off production lines in Nazi Germany during his period as military attaché there.

Acting Col. K. G. Exham, who is accompanying General MacFarlane as an assistant, is well versed in Baltic and Polish affairs and has a fluent command of the Russian language.

Air Vice-Marshal A. C. Collier, an Australian, has an intimate knowledge of Russian affairs. He was appointed Air Attaché at Moscow in 1934, in which capacity he served for several years; he was also a member of the British Military Mission that was in Moscow when the German-Russian 10-year nonaggression pact was signed, in August, 1939.

Adviser to Estonia

Prior to his service in Russia, the Air Vice-Marshal was air adviser to the Government of Estonia. He has a fluent command of both the Russian and German languages.

The fourth member of the mission, Rear Admiral G. J. N. Miles, was in command of the British battleship Nelson and was Flag Captain to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Home Fleet at the time of his appointment.

Admiral Miles has at one time or another been senior officer in a mine-sweeping flotilla and captain of a destroyer flotilla, besides commanding the Nelson. He was a deputy director of the Royal Naval Staff College and director of the Tactical School.

RAF Data for Soviet

LONDON, July 2 (AP) — Great Britain is preparing to give the Soviet Union confidential data on the battle performance of Royal Air Force planes and men such as is being sent to the United States, an authoritative source said today.

Every assistance will be rendered the Soviet Union to enable it to benefit from the RAF's operational activity and from the production experience of the British aircraft industry, it was said.

New York to Hear Ad-Less Radiocasts

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—An experiment to determine whether the public would pay for radio programs without advertising received the sanction yesterday of the Federal Communications Commission.

It issued a construction permit to the Muzak Corporation, New York City, for an experimental "subscriber broadcast service."

The company said the experiment would be conducted by offering a service to the general public willing to pay for it.

In order to restrict reception of its non-advertising programs to subscribers, the company proposed to send out an accompanying "pig squeal" which can be eliminated only by special receivers leased from it.

The Muzak transmitter will be located at 11 West 42nd Street. It will use power of 1,000 watts and operate on the frequency 117,650.

Seat in Commons Urged for Roosevelt

LONDON (AP)—An honorary seat in the House of Commons and an honorary membership in the British Empire were suggested for President Roosevelt by Mr. W. E. Rice, prominent London Rotarian.

Mr. Rice said Prime Minister Winston Churchill should invite Mr. Roosevelt to accept the honors July 4 to lend "special significance" to the celebration of "Interdependence Day."

First Crisis of Nazi-Red War Looms Despite Rival Claims

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

The first great crisis of the Russo-German war is developing in the vital center of the 2,000-mile war front. Both Moscow and Berlin indicate that this is the case, although their claims are otherwise utterly conflicting.

If the Nazi version, recounting new but unspecified victories both north and south of the Pripet marshlands, is accepted at face value, Red Amy resistance is already demoralized. A swift German sweep to and beyond the line reached by the German-Austrian Allies in the World War is impending.

Moscow paints a different picture, although admtting local retirements under Nazi hammer blows. The reports from the Soviet Capital suggest that the Russians are withdrawing according to plan and in orderly fashion, leaving behind a country laid waste and stripped of everything that could benefit the foe.

Berlin accounts of further Nazi advances in southeastern Poland, where the direct gateway to the Ukraine lies, tell of such destruction by the retiring Red forces. That of itself indicates that the Berlin version of an already badly demoralized enemy are at least exaggerated.

1918 Line

Only in the Minsk area have Nazi penetrations yet approached the line of 1918, to which Russian armies had been driven by the Austro-Germans at the time of Russian capitulation following the Red Revolution.

That line crossed the Minsk-Smolensk road at the great eastward bend of the Dnieper River. It spanned Russia from the Gulf of Finland, west of Leningrad, to Rostov on the Don, giving land access to Transcaucasia. All of White Russia and the Ukraine were then in enemy hands, yet Russia was still a powerful foe. She was crippled not by Austro-German incursions but by internal chaos, of which there is yet no intimation in this war.

What actually is taking place either north or south of the Pripet marshes it is not possible to see clearly. There is some indication as this is written, however, that on both fronts the German attack is being slowed down sufficiently to raise a question whether it has not lost much of its initial steam.

The thrust of panzer divisions driven eastward around Minsk, possibly to or beyond the old 1918 final front, still lacks the essential characteristics of a dangerous salient. It is too narrow, probably covering no more than the road itself, and may be subject to attack from either flank.

Widening of Thrust

An intensive Nazi effort to widen that thrust at the base by capture of Minsk is unofficially reported. Hitler headquarters made no claim for Minsk, however, and without a broad base the thrust toward Smolensk is probably incapable of being exploited either in a further sweep toward Moscow or in turning movements right or left.

The Nazis will have a choice if they succeed in widening the drive along the Minsk-Smolensk road sufficiently to rush up supporting infantry and artillery.

They could swing southward down the Dnieper to threaten Kiev from the north as well as the west. That would permit attack from the rear on what appears to be the main Russian Army still balking the direct German advance on Kiev and the Ukraine through the Lwow-Luck gateway south of the Pripet marshlands.

Red armies south and southeast of the marshes might thus be encircled as well as those eastward along the Bug River in the Bialystok region.

That would seem the most logical Nazi move if the Minsk-Smolensk advance can be maintained and exploited. It would certainly force Russian evacuation of Bessarabia and much if not all of the Ukraine, perhaps to the 1918 Kharkov-Rostov line. Yet on both flanks the Red Army still seems holding firmly. Obviously, Moscow does not regard the admittedly serious situation in the center as hopeless or irreparable.

Navy Yard 'Purge'

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Discharge of 10 civilian employees at the Brooklyn Navy Yard "in the interests of national defense" was disclosed yesterday by an officer, who did not identify the men or disclose the charges against them.

Similar firings have occurred in other yards as the result of a check of fingerprints, past records, and present associates of civilian navy workers.

Stubborn Fighting Described by Russians

MOSCOW, July 2 (AP)—Fighting continued in the direction of Murmansk Dvinsk, Minsk and Luck, according to a Soviet communiqué:

In the Murmansk direction the Nazis started an offensive against the Sredni Pensinsula. Russian troops put up strong resistance, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

In the Dvinsk and Minsk direction, Russian troops were active after having destroyed advanced tank units of the enemy.

Russian troops, said the communiqué, operating in the Luck direction fought against strong enemy forces, striking heavy blows at them.

The Russian air force, it said, destroyed German material and aircraft in the air and on the ground, bombed fuel transports and supply columns, and hindered the progress of enemy infantry masses.

Nazi Plane Losses

It was definitely ascertained, said the communiqué, that on June 30 not 56 but 102 enemy aircraft were shot down. In addition, our air force successfully attacked up to 500 enemy aircraft which were unable to start.

On July 1, 54 enemy aircraft were shot down in air combat. Twenty-two Russian aircraft failed to return.

Minelayers belonging to the northern Russian fleet supporting the operations of the land troops, were attacked by 18 dive bombers.

Holding in North

The Soviet communiqué today mentioned the same areas in which fighting has been intense for several days—Murmansk north of the Arctic Circle; Kakisalmi, on the Karelian Isthmus; Minsk, in western White Russia; and Luck, a gateway to the Ukraine.

There were reports here that the steel spearheads the Nazis drove into the Minsk area had fallen into entanglements. This was not elaborated officially.

The communiqué said:

"In the Minsk direction fighting continues against an enemy mobile unit. Our troops are using artillery fire on a large scale and are counter-attacking and holding back the advance of enemy tank units which have suffered considerable losses."

The Russian communiqué made no mention of fighting in the direction of Bobruisk, on the Berezina River in the heart of White Russia, to which earlier war bulletins had referred.

Strong Resistance

Strong Russian resistance was reported in the far north where the Red Army was said to be standing off a push by numerically superior German forces from Finnish territory toward Russia's ice-free port of Murmansk.

The communiqué said Russian counterattacks and a tight defense frustrated several attempts to break through the Karelian Isthmus line toward Leningrad from Finland in the Kakisalmi area.

In one attack along the isthmus a battalion of Finnish White Guards was reported repulsed after thrusting into Soviet territory.

[Reports from Helsingfors last night said Russian parachutists had been dropped behind the Finnish lines but were "rendered harmless."]

Withdraw From Lwow

Red Army forces pitted against another push in the direction of Leningrad were said to have "engaged in stubborn fighting against enemy tanks and infantry, frustrating their attempts to penetrate towards the crossing over the Western Dvina." The river cuts through the center of Latvia from Dvinsk to Riga Bay.

On the southern flank of the battlefront the Red Army acknowledged withdrawing from Lwow, claimed that a strong Nazi drive toward the Ukraine through the Luck area had been stopped after days of fighting, and jibed at Rumanian forces for what the Russians termed futile efforts to cross the Prut River into Bessarabia.

In the Luck direction, the communiqué said, "our troops stopped the offensive of important enemy formations. During the battle, which lasted several days in this sector, the enemy sustained heavy losses in men and material.

"Our troops, retreating according to plan and in accordance with orders, left Lwow."

Of the Prut River front the communiqué commented:

"All attempts by Rumanian and German troops to penetrate into Bessarabian territory are being unfailingly broken up by the valiance and strength of our soldiers."

Red Training

MOSCOW, July 2 (AP)—The Soviet Russian Cabinet ordered general, compulsory training of civilians today for air and gas defense.

The order applied to all men between the ages of 16 and 60 and women from 18 to 50 years old.

The civilians were summoned for training in factories, schools and homes under supervision of the Air Raid Defense Society, Osoviachim, and the local air raid defense section of the NKVD, the Russian State Police.

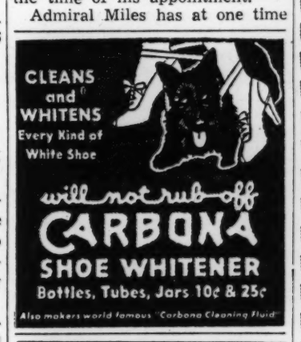
Special training is to be provided for children from eight to 16 years old.

Britain Sending 400 Tons of Food Into Syria Daily

CAIRO, July 2 (BPS)—An official spokesman declared here June 29 that the British are sending into Syria, and distributing to the inhabitants, 400 tons of food every day.

One of the first acts of the British forces after they had occupied Damascus, the spokesman added, was to distribute 60 tons of wheat to the residents of the Syrian capital.

Announcement of this large-scale provision of food by the British is held to be significant by observers here, since it shows that the British are in possession of ample supplies of food, although the Mediterranean sea rout is virtually closed to them now and all convoys must come via the Cape, and also that the British transport system into occupied Syria must be working very smoothly.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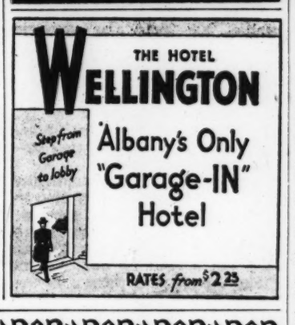
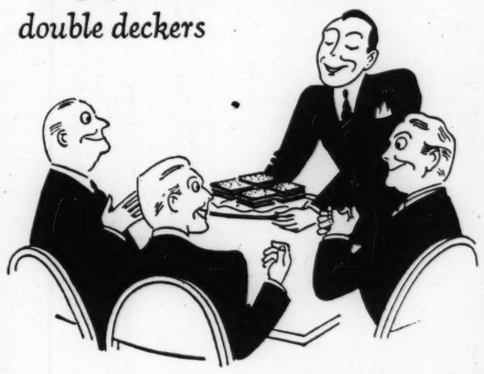


R&R→R&R→R&R→R&R→R&R→R&R→R&R→R&R

Summer bachelor amazes bridge friends with Chicken double deckers



And what a clever "Dummy" he turned out to be. A few minutes in the kitchen while the boys were finishing the last hand, and—presto—a fitting finale to an enjoyable evening. Just keep a few tins of R & R Chicken in the house while the "little lady" is away. Ready-cooked, R & R chicken can be whisked up into any number of delicious chicken dishes at a moment's notice. Remember R & R the next time the boys drop in, and see them enjoy that fresh-from-the-kettle taste of this fine R & R chicken meat.

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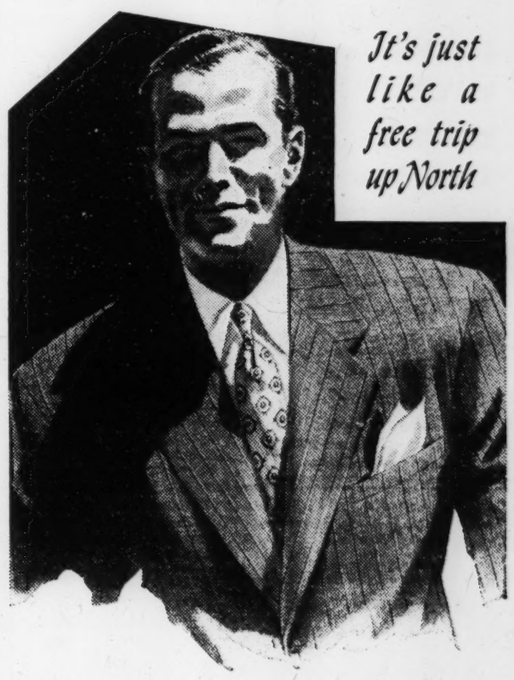

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Britain Sets Precedent In Middle East Switch

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 2—The British Government's decision to appoint a member of the War Cabinet to be a resident in the Middle East war zone marks a striking constitutional departure.

Moreover, Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, who will fill the new post, is a new recruit to politics and, in the light of this latest appointment, assumes even more strikingly the aspect of a bright star in Britain's otherwise rather undefined political horizon.

Captain Lyttleton's appointment was described in Commons today by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Minister, as "a complete innovation" since it has been a British constitutional principle that ministers are responsible to Parliament. The former War Minister was asking Prime Minister Winston Churchill for an explanation of the new appointment. The Prime Minister replied that a parliamentary opportunity would occur for some answer to be given.

Actually, a precedent was set for a minister to retain his Cabinet seat while overseas when Viscount Halifax remained a member of the War Cabinet after going to Washington. The Lyttleton appointment is a significant development of this policy and suggests that it may be found necessary as the war develops to dispatch equally authoritative representatives of the Government to other theaters.

Wavell Duties Too Heavy

It confirms the belief that the political and economic tasks which Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell has had to undertake in the Middle East, in addition to his immense military responsibilities have been too great for a commander-in-chief. Civilian and administrative problems concerned with a great area comprising many races and creeds obviously is a task in itself. Feeding the civilian population of Syria, for instance, will be one of the pressing problems for Captain Lyttleton's attention. The new appointment also shows that the British Government realizes that the Nazi attack on the Soviet has made the Middle East even more important for Britain.

Some regret is voiced in the press that the administrative responsibilities were not divided earlier. But there is widespread approval for the move now that it has been taken.

The Socialist Daily Herald was especially warm in its praise for the Lyttelton appointment and for the Minister of the Middle East himself. This is a significant political pointer, since Captain Lyttelton is a member of a famous old English family which is steeped in the tradition of Eton, Cambridge, and the playing fields of England. But the latest member of the family has revealed in a brief meteoric political career that started last October that he is a man of imagination and executive ability.

Until nine months ago, he was a prominent representative of big business here, but the Daily Herald says of him today: "If he is in a prominent position when we face postwar reconstruction, he will not be found on the side of those who resist innovation and change."

His shyness and lack of platform finesse are not regarded here as a drawback any more than are the similar characteristics of Ambassador John G. Winant. On the other hand, they are seen as an encouraging indication that diplomatic manners and smooth phrases no longer should be the chief criterion of statesmanship.

Follows Footsteps

Two of Captain Lyttelton's famous forebears held the post of Colonial Minister. In the Middle East Captain Lyttelton will be assuming duties bearing a close relationship to colonial and dominion problems. But I have been informed authoritatively that his appointment is not intended to have any immediate direct relation to the Indian situation.

This occasions disappointment to some objective observers here of Indian problems. Reports from various sources suggest that never before has there been such a lack of touch between the Indians and the British as today. Sources of this information include missionaries from India and Indians residing in London who are anxious for Britain and India to solve their differences.

But while Captain Lyttelton may not be specifically directed to act as a half-way liaison between the British Cabinet and India, his appointment to the Middle East, nevertheless, suggests a tendency to draw Britain's overseas interests closer to London just as the appointment of Lord Halifax develops a new phase in Anglo-American co-operation.

Moreover, Captain Lyttelton in the Middle East inevitably will be in closer contact with the growing influence of India in the economic as well as in the military direction of the war.

Japan Charts Course in Nazi-Soviet War; Chinese Reds and Kuomintang Draw Closer

For more than a year and a half at Chungking, Free China's capital in the remote Province of Szechwan, Hugh Deane has watched and recorded the story of the nation in its fight against Japan.

Returning to the United States, his account fills in many of the important gaps in the complicated story of China's war and domestic problems. The accompanying article is the second of a series.

By Hugh Deane

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Two developments have just taken place in China which may indicate a significant lessening of friction between the Central Chinese Government of Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists.

It would be over-optimistic to assume that a fundamental settlement of China's major imperial conflict has been reached. But the immediate effect may do much to keep Chinese resistance unified against Japan. The developments are:

1. Collaboration between the Communist 18th Group Army (formerly the Eighth Route Army) and Central Chinese Government troops under Wei Li-huang in defeating the recent Japanese offensive in southern Shansi.

2. The reported objections of prominent Central Government generals to an attack on the Communist base in the northwest, the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region.

Civil War Seemed Near

Following the destruction of 10,000 soldiers and political workers of the Communist New Fourth Army in Central China by 70,000 Central Government troops early in January, the trend of Kuomintang-Communist relations seemed towards an open civil war.

Only the Japanese winter offensive in southern Honan disrupted Gen. Tang En-po's campaign against the main units of the New Fourth north of the Yangtze, which total about 90,000 men. The fact that the New Fourth helped to defeat that Japanese offensive may be bearing fruit at the present time.

Simultaneously with the attack on the New Fourth Army, Communist organizations in Kuomintang ("Free China") areas were fairly thoroughly suppressed, except the Communist headquarters in Chungking.

The offices of the 18th Group Army in Kweilin and Kweiyang were closed, the staff of the latter jailed.

Trucks and truck drivers attached to the Sian office were seized, thus cutting off communication with Yenan, the Red capital.

The Communist daily in Chungking, the Sin Hwa Jih Pao, was subjected to almost prohibitive censorship, papers confiscated, newsboys arrested.

The Communist magazine, Masses, failed to appear. Eight Communists were executed in Kweiyang. A large number were arrested all over the country. Kiangsi Province threatened with capital punishment all those who did not retract their Communist allegiance within a month.

The Communists, who up till then had generally yielded in the face of a showdown, reacted uncompromisingly.

Describing the anti-Communist campaign as a preparatory step to a Kuomintang-Japanese compromise, they refused to accept the disbandment of the New Fourth Army and appointed new officers to take the place of those arrested by the Central Government. They issued a set of 12 demands, including re-establishment of the New Fourth, punishment of those responsible for the attack, release of political prisoners, termination of the blockade of the Border Region, end of one-party dictatorship. Later modified demands were substituted, but the Central Government paid them no attention. The Communist representatives refused to attend the People's Political Council.

U. S. Attitude Considered

In areas under control of China's ruling Kuomintang party the Communists were bitterly attacked in the press. They were generally referred to as the "Treacherous Party" rather than as before the "Other Party." They were accused of planning a revolt and of being in league with the Japanese puppets. On March 6th, in his speech before the People's Political Council, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek accused the Communists in north China of insubordination and of sabotaging resistance. If the Government was not forced to maintain so many troops around the Communist areas, he declared, China could long ago have undertaken a counter-offensive, recapturing Hankow and other large cities.

The Central Government, furthermore, seemed to be considering an attack on the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region, which would have provoked an open civil war. It should be recalled that the Central Government has been blockading the Border Region for several years, surrounding it with 200,000 crack troops under Gen. Hu Tsung-nan. These troops have the largest share of China's mechanized equipment. They have seen no action against the Japanese since the Battle of Shanghai in 1937.

Minister of War Ho Ying-chin's flight to Sian early in April for a military conference was interpreted to this writer by Chou En-lai, Communist representative in Chungking, as preparation for a large-scale attack on the Border Region. At this time, two weeks before the Soviet-Japanese pact, Central troops were concentrating in the northwest, moving westward from the Yellow River. Minor clashes occurred. At the military conference, however, Gen. Wei Li-huang and Gen. Hu Tsung-nan are reported to have not supported the plan of launching an attack at this time. Gen. Tang En-po, who arrived late, is also said to have objected. The inference is that the bulk of China's officers and soldiers do not want to provoke a civil war at this time, when China's chances of beating Japan seem brighter than ever. Another important factor in preserving peace, according to some observers, was America's generally hostile reaction to the threat of civil war.

Reds Are Revolutionists

The Soviet-Japanese pact added a new strain to China's precarious unity. The Central Government apparently feared that the Chinese Communists would stop fighting the Japanese. The Ta Kung Pao, perhaps China's most influential paper, carried a long editorial to this effect. The editorial was answered by Chou En-lai, who stated that the Chinese Communists intended to fight the Japanese till victory. The 18th Group Army's victories late in May, which helped to frustrate the Japanese offensive in Shansi, seem to bear out his assertion.

Behind the clashes between the Kuomintang and the Communists is a broad cleavage between right and left. Both parties, the Kuomintang now and the Communists ultimately, desire undivided power.

This writer talked with no Kuomintang official in Chaungking who thought the Communists had a place in China; Communists admit that their ultimate goal is a soviet China. The possibility of a bloodless permanent settlement seems remote.

The present Communist economic and political program is moderate, a sort of rural New Deal. It closely approximates China's needs, which explains why Communists have impressed many foreign observers favorably. Nevertheless, the Communists are not reformers but revolutionists. They believe that China requires a "bourgeois-democratic" revolution as a steppingstone between semi-feudalism and socialism. They believe that the first task of the Chinese Revolution is the defeat of Japanese imperialism, and assert they are willing to work with all groups to this end.

The war has given the Communists the opportunity to acquire power. By fighting guerrilla warfare, by organizing the peasants and setting up guerrilla governments, the Communists, co-operating with such groups as the National Salvationists and the Shansi Sacrifice Union, have spread all over north China. They even have a few bases in central China. Their party has 500,000 members. Their two armies, the 18th Group Army and the New Fourth, comprise at least 300,000 armed troops, plus hundreds of thousands of poorly armed or unarmed guerrillas.

Charges and Counter-charges

Communist expansion is the real basis of the Kuomintang's sporadic anti-Communist campaign. Relations between the parties were never better than an armed truce. The Communist Party was never legalized. The Kuomintang's fear of the Reds impelled it to break the truce.

Charges and counter-charges are flying through the air. The Communists admit to the Kuomintang accusation that they have expended, and assert that they have as much right to expand as the Kuomintang. To the Kuomintang charges that they maintain independent armies, the Communists reply that the Central Government armies are really Kuomintang armies, and that they cannot yield their military independence until they are recognized as a legal party and guaranteed freedom to organize peacefully. Both sides accuse each other of "provocations." However provoking the Communists may have been, it is certain that the Kuomintang is attacking the Communists and not vice versa, and the issue of unity or civil war, therefore, is primarily a Kuomintang problem.

The Communists will not attack Central Government forces, Chou Enlai told this writer, but may undertake offensive measures if the Border Region is attacked. "Even if civil war breaks out," he said, "the Communist Party will maintain the policy of co-operation with all anti-Japanese groups in north China. We will not go back to our pre-war agrarian policy, redistribution of land and rural soviets. If necessary, we will fight both the Japanese and the reactionaries."

International

Japanese Envoy to Britain Arrives in U. S.

Mamoru Shigemitsu (right), Japanese Ambassador to England, shortly after he arrived at La Guardia Field, New York, on the Atlantic Clipper. Mr. Shigemitsu, accompanied by Takajero Inouye, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in London, is now in Washington, where he'll confer with Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Envoy to the United States, before continuing on his way to Japan to report to his Government.

U. S., British Films Banned in Peiping

By the Associated Press

Peiping, China, July 2.

City authorities of this Nanking Government controlled city ordered all motion picture theaters today to discontinue showing United States and British-produced films during July "on occasion of the Asia development movement celebrations."

The order required substitution of the banned films by anti-Communist and pro-Japanese pictures.

TOKYO, July 2 (AP)—The Government announced today it had chosen a policy for coping with the crisis arising from the Russian-German war and Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka told the Nation that "a really grave state of emergency is developing before our eyes throughout the world, particularly in East Asia with direct concern to our country."

The nature of the Government's decision, even its general trend, remained undisclosed despite statements issued by the Cabinet and Mr. Matsuoka after a morning conference at the Imperial Palace in which generals and admirals of the High Command met with key members of the Cabinet in the presence of Emperor Hirohito.

Action, Not Words

Domei, Japanese news agency, declared that "quarters close to the Government" indicated the Empire's course would be disclosed by action rather than words.

"While maintaining secrecy externally the Government intends to pursue its policy internally to translate into action whatever decisions were taken at the Imperial conference," Domei said.

The Cabinet statement said merely that "a decision was taken at an Imperial conference held this morning on important national policies to meet the current international situation."

Mr. Matsuoka offered this amplification:

"It goes without saying that the situation arising from the German-Soviet war cannot be met with such a simple idea as to think of it merely as the outbreak of war between Germany and the Soviet.

To Keep Close Watch

"We therefore intend to watch the development of the situation with the greatest care and preparations in which we can place our confidence as well as with firm determination. We must at the same time pay constant attention not only to developments surrounding the war but to the situation over the world as well as the trend of individual powers and the state of affairs among them.

"I feel that a really grave state of emergency is developing before our eyes throughout the world, particularly in East Asia, with direct concern to our country.

"The more serious the situation the more calm and composed must our nation be and with the unity of all classes they must, in response to the august will of His Majesty, endeavor not to make even the slightest mistake in the direction of the path of our country."

China-Axis Break

CHUNGKING, China, July 2 (AP)—China has severed relations with Germany and Italy and recalled her diplomatic and consular personnel from those countries.

[Previous dispatches had said merely that diplomatic representatives were being recalled, without specifying whether diplomatic relations were broken off.

The severance of relations obviously was the result of the Axis Powers' recognition of the Japanese - dominated Nanking Government.

Spain, Germany, Italy, Slovakia, Rumania, Croatia, and Bulgaria have recognized the Wang Ching-wei puppet Government.

Formal recognition by Germany and Italy of the Japanese-sponsored Government in China, Sumner Welles, acting head of the State Department, said in Washington, makes no change whatever in relations between the United States, Japan, and China.]

112,870 Acres Added To National Forests

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Forest Reservation Commission has approved the purchase of 112,870 acres of land in 23 states and Puerto Rico for additions to national forests. The total cost of the land was $399,446.

Most of the land consists of cut-over and second-growth forest areas said to be valuable for future timber production and watershed protection.

Michigan Motorists Pledge Careful Driving

LANSING, Mich., July 2 (AP)—State police in co-operation with Junior Chambers of Commerce and the Boy Scouts have obtained individual pledges from 750,000 Michigan motorists that they will co-operate in keeping down automobile accidents over the Fourth of July week end.

The pledges are part of the State police program to decrease accidents following the 49 fatalities in Michigan over the Memorial Day week end.

Unofficial Record Set In U. S. Soaring Contest

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 2 (AP)—Lyle Maxey of Detroit flew to an unofficial American altitude record of 18,200 feet yesterday in the 12th annual national soaring contest.

Because his barograph needle ran off the recording drum at 15,000 feet Mr. Maxey will not be credited with beating the present 17,264-foot mark set up in 1939 by Robert M. Stanley, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Maxey's altimeter registered 18,200 feet.

French Protest Bombing Of Beirut by British

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 2 (AP)—The French Mandate Government today addressed a strong protest to Britain via the American Government against what was described as "terroristic" British bombardments of Beirut.

The French High Commissioner added his own protest to that of the local Government, asserting that the French had not bombed large cities in either Syria or Palestine despite the fact that a number of British troops were garrisoned in Damascus and in Palestine towns.

[Elucidating Britain's attitude towards relations between Vichy and Washington, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today that Britain had permitted passage of a United States tanker to Vichy-controlled French North Africa because it was to Britain's advantage for America to keep contact with Vichy territory. Members saw in the statement an indication that Britain wanted to keep the good will of Gen. Maxime Weygand, Vichy North African Commander.

"Any action of this kind that may be taken by the United States is conceived only in a sincere desire to aid the war effort of this country," Mr. Churchill said.

When asked if it were true that "goods we require in this country are being sent to what is, in effect, enemy territory," Mr. Churchill said:

"I think we must, in these important matters, be guided to a very large extent by the opinion of the great and friendly country whose assistance is indispensable to us in our war effort."]

The Lebanon protest was handed to the American Consul with a request that it be transmitted to Washington and eventually to London.

The British raids on Beirut since Sunday night were believed responsible for the protest.

The number of killed and wounded has not yet been announced but it is known to have been heavy. Every quarter of the city has been attacked several times and last night four separate heavy raids occurred.

Among the places which the Government permitted to be identified as destroyed were the Brothers College and several Christian schools in addition to the High Commissioner's residence.

French Military circles in Vichy declared the Lebanese capital of Beirut was attacked "uninterruptedly and savagely" last night in one of the most intense British aerial bombardments since the war spread to the Levant states.

Extent of casualties and damage was not disclosed.

French reports also said their warplanes were thrown into the fight to help the besieged French garrison at Palmyra and forces in the Deir-ez-Zor region, also in Eastern Syria.

At Palmyra the French planes were said to have straffed attacking British columns, scattering one which was advancing from Iraq.

[British headquarters at Cairo said British forces assailing Palmyra, site of an important Syrian airbase, have recaptured a position menacing the desert town. Several French tanks were destroyed and another captured undamaged, it said, in an unsuccessful French effort to drive the British from Rebek, midway point in the push north from Damascus to Homs.]

'Reincarnated' Lama Found

CHUNGKING, China, July 2 (AP)—Officials of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Government received word today that special delegates sent into northern Sikang Province were satisfied the Panchen Lama, Living Buddha of Tibet, has been reincarnated.

In Yuehsang, a town 80 miles west of Tatsienlu on the road to Tibet, the delegates reported, they found a three-year-old child named Tuteng Tueh-chi, who fitted the Panchen Lama description.

[The last Panchen Lama passed on Nov. 30, 1937, in exile at Jyekundo, Western China. There are two Grand Lamas in the Buddhist religion, the Panchen Lama, or religious leader, and the Dalai Lama, or temporal ruler. Between them the Grand Lamas exercise absolutism over 3,000,000 persons.

The Panchen Lama is regarded as the reincarnation of Buddha himself and the Dalai Lama as the reincarnation of the great Bodhisattva, whom the Tibetans consider their common ancester. A plump, button-eyed, six-year-old Chinese peasant boy was enthroned as the 14th Dalai Lama at Lhasa, the Forbidden City of Tibet, Feb. 22, 1940, Supposedly, the child, Ling-Erh La-Mu-Tan-Chu, was born the exact moment the preceding Dalai Lama passed on.

Tibet is under nominal Chinese sovereignty although practically independent since the last Dalai Lama led a revolt in 1912. The Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama quarreled in 1924 and the Panchen Lama fled to Western China.

The new-found Panchen Lama must be recognized now by the Dalai Lama.]

Three Millionaires Australia's Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Australia has just three millionaires—counting millionaires according to British standards as those who have an income of £50,000 a year.

According to a report of the Federal Taxation Commissioner, these three men average an income of £60,000 apiece. Each earns about £1,100 a week and each pays £400 into the Federal Treasury.

Some 240 taxpayers earned more than £10,000 a year, while about 200,000 had a taxable income of less than £200, and they contributed only 2 per cent to the Federal income tax revenue.

The thousand-a-year class, according to the report, totaled only 42,000 persons.

Children Study Geography in Air

NEW YORK (AP)—The Wheeler children—Hubard, Kenneth, and Eleanor—have started to study American geography from the air, already having seen much of the rest of the world.

With their father, John H. Wheeler, a Bridgeport, Conn., securities broker, and Mrs. Wheeler, they left on a United Air Lines plane for Chicago on the first lap of a seven-week aerial tour of the United States and Alaska.

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Sweden Struggles On With 'Ersatz' Products

By M. Lorimer Moe

Who has returned to the United States after an intensive study of conditions in Sweden

Substitute commodities, born of war time necessity, have played a major role in upsetting the predictions of experts as to the probable course of events.

This is especially true as applied to "expert" observations on the ability of blockaded nations to provide for their own needs within their own boundaries. Generally speaking the experts have been proved wrong not so much for their failure to assay correctly the natural resources of any particular nation, but because they did not give due weight to the resourcefulness of natural science.

They were not alone in this error.

If, in 1938, you had told the average Swede that three years later Sweden would have no gasoline for private or commercial use he would probably have envisaged a complete stoppage of all motor traffic. Today Sweden has no gasoline, except for limited reserves that have been appropriated for military purposes; yet there are 50,000 trucks, passenger cars and busses travelling over the country's highways.

Sweden has found in her forests the fuel for maintaining her essential motor traffic. Even before the war, the Swedes had started mixing wood alcohol with gasoline. When petroleum imports were cut off by the double blockade this practice became more general. But this measure, it soon become obvious, would not be adequate to meet the shortage if the war-imposed ban on imports was to continue.

Invention to Rescue

It was then that natural science and inventive genius came to the rescue. Previous experiments had proved that gas generated artificially from charcoal or wood chips would operate a gasoline motor. Necessity intensified these experiments. By midsummer of 1940 trucks and busses propelled by charcoal gas generators began to appear on the streets and highways. By May 1 of this year there were 30,000 trucks, 16,000 passenger cars and 3,000 busses in operation.

Then a new problem confronted Swedish authorities. The lack of lubricating oil became as serious as the shortage of gasoline had been earlier. The Ministry of Supplies was forced to issue an order declaring that no more licenses would be granted for generator-equipped private vehicles. Private car owners who had already obtained licenses received ration cards for lubricants limiting their travel possibilities to 5,000 kilometers (3,200 miles) annually.

Now Swedish science has turned its attention to the production of lubricants from domestic resources. Shale oil deposits, whose existence has long been known, are now being exploited on a large scale. It is estimated that these resources will provide an adequate supply of lubricating oil for the Swedish Fleet, Air Force and Army as long as is necessary. It is very unlikely, however, that Swedish shale will prove a permanent solution of the problem. It is of low quality and the production of oil from it is extremely costly. Official figures place the production cost of a ton of shale petroleum at $47.50 as compared with $10.50 per ton paid for imported raw petroleum at the outbreak of the war.

With Government aid, experiments are being carried on for the production of lubricating oil from wood tar. These experiments have yielded a very satisfactory product and, it is expected, production will soon reach significant proportions.

Sweden's rubber shortage is a problem which has not yielded so readily to a solution based on materials available within the land, but the problem is not so grave. Swedish reserves of this commodity were much more important and the supply of scrap rubber, especially from cars stored for the duration of the war, is great.

Not Very Efficient

To say that the Swedes are perfectly happy with their solution of the motor fuel problem would be ridiculous. The charcoal generators are messy to service, require a great deal of attention and are not as efficient as gasoline.

On level stretches the cars move along as a good pace, but where power is needed their principal shortcoming becomes evident. The writer frequently had the experience of riding in a taxicab which, stopped in the middle of a grade by other traffic was forced to back down hill for a new start. But the fact remains that most essential traffic is being maintained and Sweden has no gasoline!

Fuel Major Problem

Interesting in connection with the maintenance of Sweden's motor traffic is the fact that it has not required the investment of much new capital for machinery and equipment. The parts which go into a charcoal or wood-gas generator were, for the greater part, already being produced in Swedish factories. As an example, the Lux factory in Stockholm (parent unit of the internationally known Electrolux Corporation) produces electric motors for the generators which differ only slightly from the motors the company normally manufactures for its vacuum cleaners. This has had the effect, too, of providing continued employment for thousands of workers who would otherwise have lost their jobs when Swedish industry lost its important export markets. On June 1 there were about 50,000 unemployed in Sweden as compared with approximately 200,000 jobless in 1933.

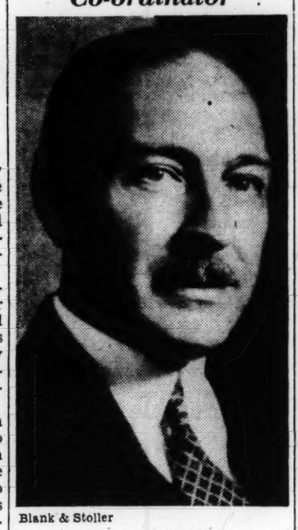
Sweden's forests are producing countless other substitutes for commodities the Nation can no longer obtain abroad. The great textile mills, lacking wool, silk and cotton, are weaving fabrics for men, women and children from cellulose. They are not "just as good" as the products they have replaced, but they are generally accepted as satisfactory.

Swedish pulp mills, excluded from their principal overseas markets, now produce fodder for Swedish livestock. Moss, leaves and even pine needles have gone into the test tube and under the microscope to reveal their secrets. According to an official in the Ministry of Supplies, each 200,000 tons of pine needles yields 10,000 tons of oils, 40,000 tons of hay and considerable quantities of carotin (Vitamin C) and chlorophyll.

One of the gravest shortage problems yet remaining is that of fuel for heating purposes. With her vast forests, it would seem that heating should give Sweden no great worry. Yet wood for fuel is not seasoned overnight and, even more important, Swedish heating systems are not usually designed for burning wood. Coal and coke imports from Germany—the only source still available for Sweden—have been drastically cut due to the destruction of German shipping facilities by British bombers.

[Mr. Moe's article is the tenth of a series.]

Co-ordinator



Blank & Stoller

Joseph W. Barker

Dean of the Columbia University School of Engineering, who has been named Chief of the Division of Training, Liaison, and Co-ordination, a newly-formed office in the Navy Department. The office will integrate civilian vocational training and non-military education. Mr. Barker has been appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy.

Middle East Command Shifted; Wavell Transferred to India

Continued from Page 1

debits that are, of course, written off to some extent by the lack of adequate equipment and the slenderness of the British forces in the Middle East.

[In Canberra, Australia, Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies told the House of Representatives that the transfer of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell from the Middle East to India "doesn't mean supersession of Wavell, who has done the noblest work."

"In all circumstances, it was felt the opportunity should be taken to place a fresh mind on the problems of the Middle East," Mr. Menzies said.

Asked if additional responsibility would be given to Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas A. Blamey, General Wavell's Deputy Commander in the Middle East, Mr. Menzies said "Blamey has the greatest knowledge of the Middle East . . . He will no doubt advise (Gen. Sir Claude) Auchinleck."]

It is emphasized that General Wavell has guided the Allies' military destiny in this war through five major campaigns in three different continents and ten different countries, and also dealt with the political complications they entailed. This entitles him, it is felt, to a much needed rest.

"Boldness and Caution"

The transfer of this "brilliant mingler of boldness and caution" to a post considered in peacetime the second most important in the British Army comes at a time when the German assault on Russia raises the actual if distant threat to the safety of India.

The versatile Wavell has certain special qualifications that mark out him as a good man for military cooperation with Russia because he was posted there as Military Attaché before the Communist revolution.

The General speaks the Russian language fluently, has been at Moscow at intervals, and on his last visit sent back appreciative reports of the Red Army's experiments with parachutists that have gone far to revolutionize the military strategy and tactics of this war.

Left in Good Hands

The Middle East Command has been placed in the hands of a man, who without perhaps having General Wavell's recognized powers of generalship, is renowned for his "drive," tenacity, and appreciation of the need for speed in modern warfare.

Long Service in India

General Auchinleck, popularly referred to—when he's not around—as "the Auk," was the commander who organized and carried out the withdrawal from Narvik at the close of Britain's abortive and belated attempt to frustrate German plans in Norway, but most of his military service has been done in India where he was brought back in 1940.

He is 57, a Scotsman who went to Wellington School in England and obtained a commission in 1903. After Narvik he was appointed General Officer Commanding in Chief the Southern Command.

In that capacity he formed at top speed one of the Britain's new great field armies complete with armored divisions for defense of this vital area against what then seemed imminent threat of invasion.

Recognition of his qualities came forth soon after when one of the most discussed appointments in the Army's history took him to the India command that in peacetime ranks second only to Chief of the Imperial General Staff at the War Office.

Sent Troops to Wavell

From India General Auchinleck co-operated to the fullest extent with General Wavell, sending along a steady stream of war material and reinforcements of all kinds.

Coming to the Middle East he revisits a terrain he knows well, since he fought during the World War in Egypt, Aden, Iraq, and southern Kurdistan.

Installation at Cairo of what might be termed a political "Commander in Chief" relieves the military Commander in Chief of the Middle East of the heavy burden thrown on him by political considerations.

Captain Lyttelton—a "big businessman" until appointed President of the Board of Trade last autumn, and a Guards officer before be became a big businessman—has had a rise as a reward for his conspicuous success as a Government administrator.

Wide Terms of Reference

For he goes out to the Middle East as a full-powered member of Britain's War Cabinet—the first to be stationed and engaged in the very center of war operations.

Captain Lyttelton's appointment as Minister of State with duties undefined publicly comes when the country is still coping with the surprise he sprung on it by the sudden announcement of clothes rationing.

Observers here are inclined to anticipate a lively and imaginative interpretation by him of the terms of reference of His Cabinet appointment, namely, to conduct on the Government's behalf in the Middle East "the measures necessary for prosecution of the war in that theater other than the conduct of military operations." In the World War Captain Lyttelton won the Distinguished Service Order while fighting with the Grenadier Guards.

Generals Met at Basra

A few weeks ago General Wavell and General Auchinleck met at Basra and were assumed to have exchanged views on Middle Eastern operations from the angle of India's defense which now becomes General Wavell's particular responsibility of handling one of Britain's most complicated campaigns.

At one time when the battle of Crete was in progress, General Wavell was directing operations on three continents—Europe, Africa, and Asia—and had under his orders British Generals in Egypt, Libya, Iraq, Greece, Crete, Syria, Abyssinia, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and British Somaliland.

Seldom have military fortunes changed with such suddenness as for General Wavell, described as "the only good British General" by the German General and Field Marshal, Wilhelm Keitel.

At the outbreak of the war the three most outstanding British generals were Wavell, Ironside and Gort.

Lord Ironside, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has been retired as Lord Ironside of Archangel. Lord Gort is commander of Gibraltar.

Promoted

By a Staff Artist

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck

British Commander in Chief in the Middle East.

Knox Speech Reactions

Continued from Page 1

that the United States can stay out of the war. He explained, however, that this was only a hope and must be differentiated from a firm belief.

No Comment

At the same time, in answer to a reporter's question, he said that he had no comment to make on Secretary Knox's address.

But the immediate effect of the Secretary's frank declaration was to evoke a new avalanche of criticism from leading isolationist Senators who urged everything from reprimand to impeachment for the outspoken Republican who is the civilian head of the American Navy.

The isolationists appear to have an effective arguing point when they assert, as Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee did, that if Colonel Knox's speech reflects the views of the President Congress has been "grievously mislead" and that if they do not square with the policies of Mr. Roosevelt, "then surely he is subject to censure for being so disrespectful of the proprieties and the obligations that his office imposes upon him."

Senator Walsh, illustrative of the general isolationist tactic, points to the fact that while Secretary Knox hopes that the United States will fight at once in the Atlantic, President Roosevelt says he hopes that the United States won't have to fight at all.

Where, then, do these developments leave American policy?

Chief Facts

The main facts, as they are ascertained here, are these:

There is more disagreement on the surface than there is in fact between the President and his blunt-speaking Cabinet officer. It is a disagreement of emphasis not of basic view and the reason for the disagreement of emphasis is this: the President hopes to encompass the defeat of Hitlerism short of war. Secretary Knox would like the same thing if it were possible. He doesn't believe it is possible and is quite willing to tell the country so because he doesn't have to take the final decisions of putting the United States into the war. The President, on the other hand, has to make that decision and while he frankly says he has no firm belief that America can keep out of the war, he is not ready to talk about getting into the war until public opinion has shown itself readier for this decisive step.

The basic conclusion, then, is that American policy is clear in its objectives but unclear in its application and the President is not contributing to clarity of application at the present time.

It is clear because Mr. Roosevelt has affirmed, in his address to the White House correspondents association on March 15, that the United States is determined to aid Britain "until victory is won."

It is clear because Mr. Roosevelt declared in his fireside chat on May 27 that the United States would defend the approaches to the western hemisphere against Nazi attack and because he therein reasserted the "ancient American doctrine of the freedom of the seas."

It is clear because Mr. Roosevelt in a message to Congress on June 20, discussing the German sinking of the Robin Moor asserted that "we are not yielding and we do not propose to yield" freedom of the seas to the "Nazi movement of world conquest."

Significant Talk

Against Mr. Roosevelt's recently expressed hope that the United States would be able to avoid war is the President's significant statement, made in his dedicatory speech at Woodrow Wilson's birthplace in Staunton, Va., in which he said that Americans have fought to defend democracy in the past and will be willing to do so again.

From all this it appears that the President has given clarity and direction to America's objectives but is still torn in his own thinking as to how and when the United States must act to achieve those objectives.

It can be stated with authority that Mr. Roosevelt is himself prepared to go as far as is necessary to defeat the Nazi attempt at world domination but how far it will be necessary to go is still uncertain both to him and to the country.

A lone senatorial voice was raised to support Colonel Knox's Boston challenge when Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida countered the numerous isolationist criticisms by declaring that the Secretary of the Navy was wise in urging more active aid to Britain while the "God-given chance" remains for a blow from the west while the Reich is fighting Russia.

Senator Pepper said:

"Time and history will prove that Secretary Knox is more than right. If we pass up this opportunity, we will pay for it dearly. The Secretary has stated the blunt truth. It is not pleasing to hear, but neither is it pleasant for a patient to be told that he will have to take drastic treatment."

Turk Radio Challenges Nazis On Toll of Russian Planes

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 2 (AP)—The tone of the Government-controlled Turkish press and radio is changing abruptly in comment upon the European war situation. A radio commentator yesterday challenged German claims that 4,700 Soviet Russian planes had been destroyed in the Nazis' 10-day-old drive to the east.

"It is easy to see realities are hidden behind a smoke screen of propaganda," said the radio. "Not only are military realities hidden, but also political. Even if the Russians had made up their minds to a great sacrifice of planes to halt the German advance it is difficult to believe the loss could be so high as the Germans claimed."

The previous Turkish press attack against Russia was softened on the heels of a denial carried by Tass, Soviet news agency, of Adolf Hitler's charge that the Russian Molotoff had tried to obtain bases on the Bosporus and Dardanelles.

The Turkish Army and Navy are practicing transporting infantry and motorized units across the Bosporus from the European to the Asiatic side of Turkey, simulating a retreat from Thrace and the rest of European Turkey.

Such a retreat from the European side, observers commented, would amount to abandonment of control of the Dardanelles.

[This dispatch, filed from the European side of Turkey, was sent at the same time as a dispatch from Ankara, the Turkish capital, in Asiatic Turkey, which said troops and equipment moved in a steady stream to—not from—the Thracian side in huge maneuvers testing the speed of movement of troops and equipment across the Bosporus.

The conflict could not be reconciled immediately unless in the maneuvers the troops were moving back and forth across the Bosporus.

The significance of the maneuvers at this time also was not indicated, but the Bosporus, the Dardanelles, and the Sea of Marmara form the connection between the Black Sea and the Aegean.

Turkey has pacts with major powers on each side of the war, Germany and Russia and Britain. A supplement to a Turkish-German friendship signed in Ankara June 18 provided that the parties "express the wish that the press of both countries as well as the radio, on both sides, in their publications and transmissions, will always take account of the spirit of friendship and mutual confidence which characterizes German-Turkish relations.]

Vichy Asks Aid

ANKARA, Turkey, July 1. Delayed. (AP)—Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Vice-Chairman of the Vichy Cabinet, had a one-hour conference today with President Inonu, to whom he delivered a personal message from the Vichy Chief of State, Marshal Pétain.

Informed sources said M. Benoist-Mechin's request for Turkish aid in French defense of Syria has been rejected by Turkish political leaders.

Detroit Mayor Backs Seaway

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Development of the St. Lawrence seaway, Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, of Detroit, believes, would be "the greatest thing that ever happened to Detroit since Henry Ford."

Vigorously indorsing the big power and navigation program as vital to national defense and national economy, the Motor City executive predicted widespread benefits to the Great Lakes region and to the country at large.

The water route to the sea, he told the House Rivers and Harbors Committee yesterday, would cut transportation costs to one third and thus materially affect the price of automobiles.

Similar transportation savings, he said, would be reflected in reduced costs of other commodities, greater industrial and commercial activity, and expansion of markets.

While the area adjacent to the Great Lakes would be the greatest beneficiary, Mayor Jeffries said, "I can't see how the northeastern United States could benefit without the whole of the United States benefiting. The Northeast is the greatest center of population and the greatest market for the agricultural products of the West and Midwest. As the Northeast prospers so prospers the agricultural regions which depend on that section for markets."

Another Great Lakes Mayor, Carl F. Ziedler, of Milwaukee, told the Committee that "every city in Wisconsin" wanted the "bottleneck" of the St. Lawrence removed.

Like Mayor Jeffries, he predicted development of the seaway would result in widespread economic benefits and would provide important assistance to the national defense program, especially in making available additional shipbuilding facilities.

Striking at opponents of the seaway, Mayor Ziedler said, "It ought to be recognized that the Great Lakes cannot be considered a private pond for the operation of any type of limited commerce. The Great Lakes must be opened up for the entire Nation."

The committee called William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York today to give further testimony in support of the seaway.

British-Swedish Relations Normal

By the Associated Press

London, July 2

Britain's diplomatic relations with Sweden "remain normal" despite representations the British Government has made against the recent passage of a German division through Sweden from Norway to Finland, it was stated authoritatively today.

It was said, too, that diplomatic relations are being maintained with Finland, which is at war with Soviet Russia, Britain's "collaborator" against Germany.

The Swedish Government was said to have given earnest assurances to London of its hope to remain neutral.

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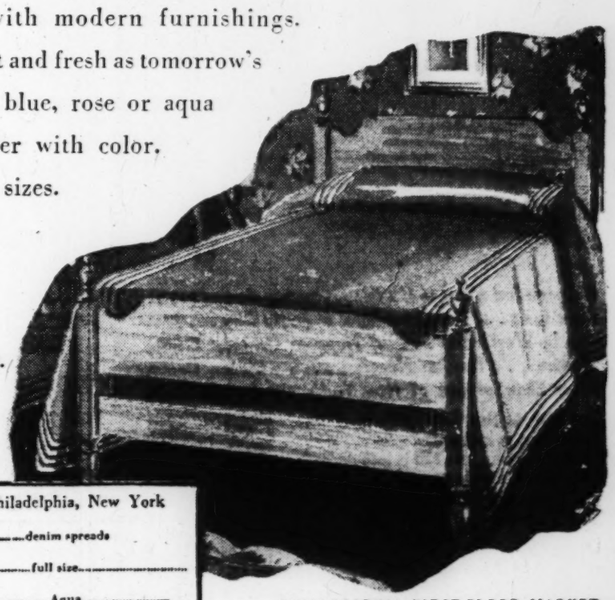

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Miss Cochran Urges U. S. To Organize Women Fliers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2 — Women airplane pilots in the United States should be trained to duties similar to those of the Air Transport Auxiliary Women Fliers Organization in Britain, which replaces male pilots in all activities save actual combat, Miss Jacqueline Cochran, American Flier, recommended on her arrival at La Guardia Airport here from Britain yesterday.

She returned to this country by way of Montreal and the Canadian Colonial Airways following her flight as the first woman to ferry a warplane to Britain.

"In Britain, these women pilots move planes from place to place, fly important personages from one part of the country to another and do all kinds of jobs to relieve men pilots and free them for actual combat flying," she said. "I went over on this flight because I wanted to check up on what those girls were doing and to see how we could organize a similar group in this country. We have so much talent among our women fliers that it should be organized just as in Britain, and I am sure it will be organized.

Specialized Training

"The latest figures show that about 2,000 American women have pilots' licenses, and I am sure that 1,000 of them could do just what the A. T. A. girls in Britain are doing today if they had two or three months' specialized training.

"Between 200 and 300 are already as qualified as these British girls except for the actual experience under war conditions the latter have had. I've raced against men pilots since 1934 and have held my own, and I am confident that the majority of the women fliers could do all the work required, which, of course, does not include actual combat service.

"I hope that something can be started here promptly, because if this country gets into the war, every male pilot will be needed in an important job and every woman who can ferry a plane or do other work that will relieve the men for more important duties should be able to find a place for her abilities. There may be the necessity to ferry planes to or from the Panama Canal, Alaska or elsewhere, and there is no reason why competent girl pilots should not be used for such jobs."

Ready to Serve

In reply to a question by a reporter, Miss Cochran, who runs a cosmetics business and in private life is the wife of Floyd B. Odlum, President of the Atlas Corporation, asserted she would be glad to organize such a group of women fliers for the Government if she were asked to do so.

She said she would write a report for whatever American governmental agency might be interested on her observations of the work of the British Air Transport Auxillary and her recommendations for a similar organization in this country.

Miss Cochran said she piloted the warplane, a Lockheed-Hudson bomber, more than 2,000 miles during the ferry trip to Britain. Graf Carlisle, an American flier, was captain and chief pilot of the big bomber of which Miss Cochran was first officer or co-pilot.

She declined to give the time and place of departure and arrival on either her trips to or from Britain, explaining she did so on instructions from British officials.

West Point Speeds Induction of Cadets

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 2 (AP)—It took the United States Military Academy less than 10 hours yesterday to transform 512 mufti-clad youths into cadets.

The new plebes reaffirmed their allegiance to the United States and heard Brig. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Superintendent of the Military Academy, declare that this is "a time when your country is in greater danger than at any period since the War of the Confederacy."

General Eichelberger told the class of 1945 that the oath taken was "paramount to all others," and "requires of you complete loyalty without reservation."

U. S. Marines Reach Britain for Duty At London Embassy

LONDON (AP)—Arrival of 51 United States marines under the command of Capt. John B. Hill to take over guard duties at the United States Embassy has been announced.

The marines are to be quartered outside London for a few days, it was said, and then transferred to billets near the Embassy to relieve armed London bobbies who have been guarding the diplomatic headquarters.

The marines arrived July 1 at a British port. Survivors of the former Netherlands steamer Maarsden, which was sunk while taking marines and American Red Cross nurses to England, are expected here shortly.

Willkie's Son Registers For Service in Army

RUSHVILLE, Ind., July 2 (AP)—Philip Willkie, son of the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, registered here yesterday under the Selective Service Act. Young Willkie, who was 21 last Dec. 7, has been visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Phil Wilk, and working on his father's farms.

Antiques: Clocks—Their Unlimited Variety

Timepieces' basic forms determined by works, but makers have shown remarkable ingenuity.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No class of domestic objects combining use and ornament that I can think of, includes so great a variety of forms, sizes and types of mechanisms, as do clocks and the cases that contain them. With mechanisms we can have little to say, for that is a science by itself, to which thousands in several centuries have devoted their entire careers.

Whether a time-piece will operate accurately with one winding for 30 days, eight days, or 33 days, is all most of us care to know about its working. Almost always it is the attractiveness and fitness of the case holding the wheels and power to drive them, which decides our choice. Makers of clock works have been aware of this fact for centuries, and have owed their success in varying degrees to the artistic taste and skill of the men who designed and made protecting enclosures for their complicated little machines.

Basic forms of these cases is determined by the works, whether large or small; whether built to run one day, or longer; to stand on a floor, a shelf, a table; or to be fastened to a wall. To protect the machine from dust and from any outside interference, and to provide easy access for proper attention and care—these are the main requirements of a case. But never is the owner content to have this exterior practically effective, and nothing more.

Innumerable examples of decorative design for clock cases might be pointed out, but this need not be done, since the fact needs only to be mentioned to be realized.

Makers of Tall Clocks Showed Wisdom and Restraint

Everyone is familiar with the architectural dignity and grace of tall-clock cases, whether made of mahogany, walnut, maple or pine. Rarely is one of them unpleasing, so wise and careful were their makers in proportions and in restrained ornament. Eli Terry's "pillar and scroll-top case" for his patented shelf clock, brought out about 1815, is a strikingly attractive and original design, that must have contributed greatly to the unprecedented sales of this make.

Simon Willard's banjo-shaped case is another example of an inventor's originality in design of both works and their enclosure. This, too, produced in numerous elaborated types, gave distinction to a time-piece of new type throughout.

No records are available to let us know how much the sale of Connecticut clocks was stimulated by placing them in hollow cast iron figures such as are shown here, and seen at the Colonial Antique Shop on Charles Street. It is doubtful if their success was great, for these are the only ones I have seen. Nutting does not show them in his "Clock Book" and Antiques Magazine and printed only a short item on the subject up to 1936, at which date their cumulative index stops.

French cases of the 1700s have been some of the most ornate and artistic productions of all, as famous sculptors modeled their bronze forms and groups, to be finally coated with gold and burnished to appear like solid precious metal. It is a far distance in aesthetics, although less then a century in years, between those precious sculptor-goldsmith achievements and the jovial cast-iron caricatures pictured here. To the others is attached the name of Louis XVI; to these that of Victoria.

One of the group bears the date 1858 and the name of maker—Bradley and Hubbard—known to have been located in Meriden, Conn. That is the lion, which stands 10½ inches high; the figures are all 16 inches. Makers of the rest are unknown, but they are attributed to Connecticut. When first seeing this array, I assumed they belonged to the cast-iron mechanical bank period, but it appears those came out in the 1870s, though the limits of their vogue seem rather vague. Be that as it may, clocks and banks are in the same taste, and both appeal to the sense of humor found in numerous Currier and Ives lithographs, of which the Darkies series is the broadest I recall.

Animated Clocks Provide Cheerful Companionship

Still, these clocks hold considerable merit in their modeling, and genuine character in pose and facial expression. Their eyes rolling up and down with each tick of the time-piece, they have animation that made them cheerful companions even without their multicolored painting.

The dancing girl is the gayest, for she wears a bright green skirt; stockings are yellow, as is the jacket, which has red trimming. Her pantalettes are red and so are the boots, but brighter. The clock face is on one side of her tambourine. The banjo player wears red vest, blue trousers and white hat, his shoes black like his face. True to life, the lion is golden brown, but the rocks he rests on are green, enlivened by red flowers.

The two plump figures below belong to successive generations in type, and might be father and son, judging from their similar physiques. The be-wigged fellow in cocked hat wears a coat of dark green, and lighter vest and breeches; black boots, and white ruffled shirt. His long-haired companion is distinguished by a pot-like hat, stock with bow tie, greenish black coat and trousers; green vest.

Altogether they are a merry lot, who make sport of the seconds and hours they measure.

I'm not sure they would not be desirably diverting companions for one who had become satiated with the sentimentality of a Louis XVI pendule surrounded with clouds bearing Cupids; or one of St. Germaine's assemblages of gilded bronze and Meissen porcelaine; or by a diminutive dial borne by Three Graces, 20 inches high, by Falconet.

By a Staff Photographer; By courtesy Colonial Antiques Shop, 68 Charles Street, Boston, Mass.

Great-Grandmother Knew These Clocks

These clocks of cast iron, with dials from four to five and one half inches in diameter, were gay and humorous ornaments as well as tellers of time in the 1850's and '60's. The lion model is known to have been made in Connecticut and the standing figures are believed to have been. The standing figures are 16 inches in height and are painted in bright colors. They are described fully in the accompanying article.

Collectors' Items

Prof. Percy E. Raymond of Harvard, Past President of the Pewter Club, and now President of the Rushlight Club, was the speaker at the June meeting of the latter organization. His subject was metal candlesticks. As a majority of these of the better sort—silver excepted—are either brass or pewter, Professor Raymond was well within his own field as a pewter specialist. In addition to his own extensive collection of pewter candlesticks, a number of brass specimens of the 1600s and 1700s from the Wells Historical Museum in Southbridge were exhibited.

The speaker said candlesticks were descended from archaic torch holders, which were provided with a disc-shaped piece to protect the hand from dropping sparks. This is the classical form of a torch, such as is held aloft by the Statue of Liberty. Little is known of the development of torch and candle-holders during classical and early medieval times. It is not until the development of printing and engraving in the 1400s and 1500s that we have any exact knowledge of their form.

The oldest medieval candlesticks of which we have either pictures or examples have a thick base, a slender shaft and a candle socket without a vestige of a rim or drip catcher. These were not intended to be carried about, but doubtless they were, and the hot fat dripped onto the bearer's hand. This led to the addition of a large disc midway between the base and the socket. This form in pewter is rare, as are the trumpet base pewter forms characteristic of the 1600s. An excellent example of these is pictured in Gerhard Dou's 17th Century painting, "Girl Chopping Onions."

The drip disc seems to have dropped in some specimens to form a saucer base, while in others it climbed the candlestick to form the broad lip seen on the sockets of modern candlesticks. The saucer base continued to be used on short candle holders of bedroom type, in addition to the lip on the socket. Both are seldom seen on the same tall candlestick. Development of both pewter and brass forms followed the same general course. But pewter specimens have so often found their way back to the melting pot that we often must depend on brass specimens, which are more durable.

Professor Raymond said that a "bobeche" was not a fixed part of a candlestick. The term has been used as if it were synonymous with socket. According to Larousse's Dictionary, a "bobeche" is a loose, separate candlesocket into which the candle is fixed, and then inserted into the candle socket. This is not only its 19th Century meaning, but its earlier meaning, as 18th century records prove. A "bobeche" is therefore neither a fixed socket nor any inseparable part of a candlestick.

L. L. T.

New Setting for Stock of Capt. Ivan Jacobs

Passing through Hingham a few days ago, the writer was attracted by a roadside sign of Capt. Ivan Jacobs, formerly head of the Antiques Department at Shreve's in Boston. His new location is one of the old village homes with broad lawns that stretch far in the rear. Old English silver and so-called Lowestoft porcelain have always been prominent in his stock and here in a home they seem more attractive than ever.

A considerable number of creamers show the variety of attractive shapes this small object may take. Casters were used for several purposes on the 18th Century tables, but one for sugar, dated 1698, must be quite extraordinary. A pair of French Sheffield plate candlesticks carries the swirled grooving which is such a delightful motif in French silver and pewter of the early 1700s. Here is 18th Century furniture of both English and American Colonial types, a mahogany inlaid corner cupboard of particularly small dimensions being a notable piece. Great dignity is given the spacious living room of the old home by a great oak table which seats 24 when its ends are all extended. This belongs to the time of James I, or 1600-1625.

C. G. B.

Paperweights

Mrs. Evangeline H. Bergstrom's excellent book on glass paperweights, reviewed in these columns March 12, has awakened fresh interest in those attractive items. This is likely to be followed by an increased call for them, as fine touring weather and vacation time draw many persons to country highways and to small antique shops.

Such possible buyers should be aware that it is difficult to be sure that glass paperweights are genuinely old. They may be imitations that have been made since 1930.

Even good judges of glassware often are mystified when they attempt to decide whether certain paperweights are the work of old-time experts or are counterfeits.

This does not mean that dealers are dishonest. Nearly all of them should be considered as honest and intelligent regarding their stocks and content with a fair profit. But often they have been duped by distributors of faked glass paperweights.

Only recently a leading New England dealer in antiques bought a paperweight that had most of the characteristics of a certain fine variety. The price was low, but a dealer runs across bargains occasionally. However, he consulted a specialist on this subject and was told that duplicates of that paperweight could be bought in New York shops for a small fraction of what he paid.

One Boston dealer recently stated that a stranger offered excellent copies of highly esteemed types at absurdly low figures, and stated that equally good imitations of any desired type could be supplied to order within a short time. The stranger's car was fitted with well-built cases, in which his stock was stored for easy access, lending truth to his claim that he was doing business with dealers throughout a wide region.

So, the shopper should keep clearly in mind the ancient warning, "Let the buyer beware." The only safe way to buy, for a non-expert seeking the genuine, is to deal with someone who is recognized as an authority and as honorable in trade. In such a man's shop, bargains need not be expected, but fair value for one's money can be.

If one wants glass paperweights without regard to their value as antiques, the best places to buy them are city department stores where such objects are found among decorative knick-knacks, and priced for what they are—modern merchandise that looks like hand work of a century and more ago.

Nazis Use Red War Outbreak To Bemuse Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—While the eyes of the world are upon the River Prut in southern Russia, dangerous things are happening below the Rio Grande. The use being made by Nazi propagandists of the sudden about-face against Communist Russia may prove vital to the survival of democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

The new Axis party line for Latin America emerges in this glaring headline, setting forth an extreme claim that is not wholly upheld by objective news reports from countries of the Americas:

"The Entire Spanish World Is at the Side of Hitler in His Fight Against Russia."

This headline appears in La Semana, a weekly published by Falange Española and affiliated Mexican groups, in the first issue of the paper since the German invasion of the Soviet Union.

Nazi Objective Here

"The Entire Spanish World" includes Spanish-speaking Latin America. Though the battle fronts are in Europe and Asia today, Latin America, ultimately, is also a Nazi objective. Latin America is one of the greatest single sources for raw materials and the greatest undeveloped trade territory in the world. And because of ideological confusions it is the weakest link in the democratic chain.

If Germany wins the war a grand prize for the totalitarians will be Latin America. If Germany loses the war a grand prize for democracy will be Latin America. It is for this reason that the totalitarian powers have concentrated their propaganda and their agents in the countries south of the Rio Grande. Since the invasion of Russia this "fifth column," led by the Falangistas and the Gestapo, has launched a new attack which threatens to split Latin America asunder.

This ideological warfare shouts the slogan—"The issue now is between Communism and Christianity. If you are a Christian, help Germany win!"

Latin America is at least 90 per cent Roman Catholic. Faced with the misleading challenge of fighting for "Christ or the Anti-Christ," Latin America's choice is presumed by the Nazi propagandists to be irrevocably against the "Anti-Christ," or, as they see it, against Soviet Russia. Thus, through mendacious propaganda, the Axis seeks to undermine the security and future of the Western Hemisphere.

No Time Lost

Twenty-four hours after the German invasion of Russia this new propaganda was already taking effect. Throughout the ensuing week it gained in volume. It is spoken propaganda, printed propaganda. It is flooding Mexico and the countries to the south and is precisely co-ordinated with the attack upon Great Britain and the democracies by Falangist-led Spain.

The peril of Latin America swinging into the Axis camp is heightened by the Communists pushing them there. There has been a menacing resurgence of Communist activity and propaganda in Mexico during the same week which is so aggressive, and unwelcome, as to frighten many normally neutral Mexicans into the arms of the Axis powers.

Right here in their midst the Mexicans find the "Anti-Christs" demonstrating and issuing manifestos, coupled with the demand by the Communist weekly, Combate, for the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. If Mexico is going to be forced by the Communists themselves to choose between them and the guileful Nazis, the choice is likely to be the Nazis. Mexico has never seen the Nazi machine, working close at hand, but it has seen the Communists.

Abortive Action

Typical of the uncontrolled onslaught of the revived Communist Party was the scandal and near-riot provoked at the first meeting of the new organization, Democratic Action. Though the meeting was called for and by representatives of the democratic and invaded countries, Communists and members of the Confederation of Mexican Labor packed the galleries and hissed or cheered speakers at will.

When Dr. Alvaro de Albornoz, a Spanish refugee who is anti-Communist, concluded his speech with "vivas" for Great Britain, Spain and democracy, the Communists tried to boo him off the stage for refusing to salute the Soviet Union. Dr. Albornoz stood his ground, shouted at them that he would not cheer Communism and whistling and more heckling from the left wing took place.

Such provoked incidents play directly into the hands of the Nazi-Falangist agents. They prove that the "Anti-Christs" are working directly in Mexico's midst. They frighten the middle-of-the-road Mexicans away, undermine confidence in the true democratic groups and their programs, and strengthen the Axis front.

The position of the Mexican Government has been made brilliantly clear. It is anti-totalitarian, pro-democratic. It maintains that there is a middle road, a road wider and longer than any yet conceived of by the Communists or Fascists, and one which will lead humanity to freedom.

Uruguay Crowds Attack Axis Stores

TRINIDAD, Uruguay, July 2 (AP)—Authorities called for the Army to maintain order yesterday after a mob looted German and Italian stores and burned their merchandise in the streets.

They acted in retaliation for the shooting of anti-totalitarian students at an Italian Red Cross benefit in Durazno Sunday when a bystander was killed.

Police were unable to check the furious crowd they estimated at 1,500 persons, and one merchant complained of $12,000 in losses.

Two regiments of soldiers were already guarding Durazno and guards were stationed at the offices of the Montevideo pro-Nazi newspaper Libertad.

From Montevideo it was reported that the Italian Minister protested to the Foreign Office on the attacks.

Foreign Minister Alberto Guani replied he would guarantee the property of Italian nationals with all available police and military forces.

Coast Guard Seeks To Borrow Yachts

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Coast Guard commandant, today appealed to America's sportsmen to lend 270 yachts and other small power boats to the Coast Guard.

He asked that the boats be enrolled in the Coast Guard Reserve and used to patrol harbors and perform other emergency duties.

Since the Reserve was started several weeks ago, 53 boats have been enrolled, but Admiral Waesche said 270 more were needed now because of "increased duties arising from the present national emergency."

In the cases of the 53 boats now on reserve duty, Admiral Waesche said that the owners usually enlisted to operate the boats, but this was not necessary.

He said the principal need was for boats between 40 and 50 feet in length and capable of making an average speed of 12 knots per hour.

Coast Guard to Run 22 Direction Finders

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau announced yesterday the Coast Guard has taken over from the Navy the operation of 22 radio direction-finder stations used to help ships get their bearings on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts.

The Direction-finder service is used by both Navy and merchant ships.

Among the stations involved were:

Manasquan, N. J.; Cape May, N. J.; Cape Henlopen, Del.; Bethany Beach, Del.; Galveston, Texas; Point Fermin, Calif.; Point Hueneme, Calif.; Point Montara, Calif.; Point Reyes, San Francisco, Calif.; Empire, Ore.; Fort Stevens, Ore.; Klipson Beach, Washington; Tattoosch Island, Washington.

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Defense Slump Arouses Demand for Fast Action

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—Increasing evidence that the United States is not producing sufficient military equipment either to insure its own defense or a British victory is resulting in a rising demand here that either the President or Congress take steps to mend an admittedly serious situation.

The problem before this country is now in sharp focus with unofficial word from the Office of Production Management that American plane production probably will show no substantial increase during the summer months due to a continuing shortage of raw materials and machine tools. It has been estimated by sources outside the OPM that current plane production may not be greatly in excess of that of last April when less than 1,400 military aircraft were built.

Advocates of immediate and decisive Administration action in behalf of military production also point to reports from the current Army maneuvers down South, where a lamentable lack of first-rate, modern equipment is evident in every branch of the service.

While a number of reasons are given for the persistent shortage, it is recognized as a situation whose continuance constitutes a grave danger to American safety and world-wide democracy.

Lack of Planning

The shortage of raw materials and machine tools in such a vital industry as aircraft is laid, not to America's inability to produce them in time, but rather to a lack of the long-range, hard-headed planning needed if bottlenecks and indecision are not to develop. These, in turn, are frequently laid to the White House's refusal to appoint an over-all production czar whose job it would be to turn out the goods regardless of where the chips fall.

The demand for such a single-track production program is widespread within the OPM itself where both high officials and employees have grown increasingly restless under what has been described as the current hit-or-miss setup.

Nor has Washington's anxiety been alleviated by repeated promises from defense officials that mass production of arms, ammunition, and warplanes is almost at hand and that only this or that stands in the way of an output that will insure Germany's defeat and America's own invulnerability to attack.

Particularly disquieting was the week-end charge of the House Military Affairs Committee that the OPM had failed to make "any recommendation with reference to the accumulation of a stockpile of aluminum (indispensable in plane production). It is such shortsightedness as this that a single defense production head would eliminate, it is said.

Appeal to South

Meanwhile, shortage of aluminum has reached a point where William S. Knudsen, Director General of the OPM, has issued a personal appeal to inhabitants of the Southeastern States to conserve electric power as much as possible in order that full kilowatt energy may be available for national defense, but particularly aluminum production.

The OPM has pointed out that every 10 kilowatt hours saved makes possible the production of a pound of aluminum, and that additional millions of pounds would be made possible by a full measure of civilian co-operation. The Federal Power Commission is proceeding with plans for an extensive 17-State electric power hook-up whereby an excess of power in one section can be sent immediately to a section experiencing a shortage due either to drought or excessive demands on the part of national defense industries.

Significance is attached here to the fact that so far the Soviet Union apparently has asked this country for no war materials and has confined its requests for industrial equipment with which to strengthen its own already formidable industrial capacity.

Persons close to the Soviet Embassy declare that Moscow's requests are dictated by the knowledge that all of America's military production is going to Britain either because of prior commitments or because of transportation problems and by a feeling that industrial equipment such as machine tools will enable the Soviet to produce munitions at home more easily than they can be produced here and shipped across Siberia.

Russia's decision to pay for the goods bought here rather than obtaining them under lend-lease is also seen as traceable to a continuing Soviet pique over past American trade discriminations against the Soviet Union and a desire not to put itself in a position of debtor to this country.

Townsend Sees U. S. Joining War

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 2 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, demanding this Nation fight to help Great Britain, declared yesterday "we will be shedding blood in a little while, no question about it."

The founder and head of the Townsend pension movement told the group's sixth national convention the United States must back Britain to the fullest. He called for conscription of wealth as well as manpower and contended the current war might last 25 years and result in the end of American democracy.

After denouncing the Democratic and Republican Parties, he asserted that if the Townsendites cannot take over one of the older parties, they might form a new one in "a year or two."

An estimated 10,000 persons heard Dr. Townsend in Memorial Auditorium, but many shouts of "No, No" were voiced when he linked the fates of the United States and Britain.

"You can holler until you're black in the face," he retorted, "but you've got to face the facts."

He maintained that if club members "hadn't gone back on your words and voted for a third term," conditions would have been different."

Previously, Representative Martin L. Sweeney (D) of Ohio called upon the delegates to follow a non-interventionist policy and asserted "we are determined to preserve and keep the policies against war as laid down by both candidates for the Presidency at the last election."

Dr. Townsend avowed, "We are in war, the thing we abhor." However, he continued that "if we are in the war let's go through with it.

"If we are going to go out for the great people of Great Britain, let's do it wholeheartedly. I say send our fleets. Let's not dispose of our wealth. Let's not pile it on ships and take it out in mid-ocean and see it sunk. That won't do any good. Let's see that it gets across."

Illinois Bars 'Isms' From Ballots

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2 (AP)—Gov. Dwight Green has signed four bills barring groups with "communistic, fascist, nazi or other un-American principles" from future State election ballots.

Three measures banned the Communists and other un-American groups from the State primary and general ballots. The fourth prohibited payment of State funds to officers of employees who are members of such organizations.

The Communist Party once participated in Illinois elections but has failed to win listing on the State ballots in the last three general elections.

The Governor also signed a bill making it illegal to sell or use explosive fireworks in Illinois after Jan. 1, 1942, except at supervised displays.

Exports Expand

OTTAWA—Canada's domestic exports (excluding gold) in March, 1941, totaled $101,919,000 as compared with $82,719,000 in March, 1940.

Share in Direction of Convention

Help in Doing Honors at Los Angeles

Left to right—Miss Florence Stahl, San Jose, Calif., President, California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Miss Dana Williams, Past State President of the California Federation, presiding at opening session; Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, National President.

Women's Group Active in Aid of Democracy

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—More than 4,000 women representing every American business and profession are convening here July 6 to devise ways to "strengthen democracy for defense," their efforts accented overhead by test-flight drones of bombers and fighters being molded for democracy's cause by this aircraft capital.

Gathering for the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the delegates will spend six days in intense discussion, then adjourn to push their program for the ensuing year under the same theme: "Strengthen Democracy for Defense."

Never in the club's history "were so many vital national and international issues demanding thoughtful action," declared the National President, Dr. Minnie L. Maffett of Dallas, Texas, in her recent call to the convention.

"How can we mobilize business and professional women to serve our country in this defense period?" she asked, in her message to the 73,000 members in 1,700 units throughout the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

Momentous Issues Faced

"What shall we do to strengthen democracy in the communities in which we live? These are momentous questions we are called on to answer. These are momentous times," she emphasized.

The convention's theme and the program for the new year were outlined in a recent year-book published by the Federation, showing the theme to be a following-up of the Nation's and the Federation's efforts in the past two years to improve the working of democracy.

"The enslavement of nation after nation," the program book pointed out, "has convinced us that democracy must be strengthened within. This strengthening process is to be the great defense contribution of business and professional women."

In urging greater action than ever before, the keynoting book held that "it is necessary to consider, yes, but once one has considered, it is necessary to act swiftly upon one's convictions.

"Democracy faces grave crises, not only on foreign battlefields, but also here, at home, where its enemies are the apathies and mental laziness, the antagonism, and self-interest that exist in greater or lesser degree in every community, in every club, and even in every individual," it continued.

Democratic Procedure

As a step in strengthening democracy, the clubs were urged to see to it that their membership and program procedures become more democratic; that the clubs become stronger forces in the lives of their membership and the community; and that the members put the basic concepts of democracy into practice in all individual relationships—home, office, club, community, and nation.

California, with the largest membership of any state federation, is to be host to more than 2,000 members from out-of-state; local members are expected to swell attendance at major events of the session to more than 4,000—all intent on doing their part to match the mechanical progress in defense, which is so spectacularly apparent in the air over southern California.

Following the July 5 dinner being given by the State Federation Board of Directors in honor of the National Board, the convention opens its general sessions July 6 at 8 p. m. in the Fiesta Ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel, with the President's address. Afterward, the California Federation will be hostess at a reception there in honor of Dr. Maffett and other national officers. Members and their friends are invited.

One of the major addresses of the convention, first to be held in Southern California, is to be given by Charles Taft, Assistant Co-ordinator of the Federal Security Agency. His talk on "Our Part in National Defense," is the feature of a general session on July 7 at 8 p. m. in the Philharmonic Auditorium.

View of the Pacific

The general session on "Viewing the World From Countries Bordering the Pacific," on Tuesday evening, July 8, will hear a panel discussion led by speakers from the Institute of Pacific Relations: William L. Holland, New Zealand International Research Secretary; Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin, vice-chairman, San Francisco branch; Glen M. Fisher, research adviser; and Dorothy Borg, research associate, New York. Also speaking are Señorita Graciela Mandujano, Assistant Director of the Institute of Rural Information, Chile; and Dr. Russell M. Story, President, of Claremont (Calif.) College.

The chief business session on Wednesday, July 9, is a vocational conference on "New Frontiers of Usefulness," with William K. Hopkins, Director of Industrial Relations of Columbia film studio and local representative of the Office of Production Management, as the keynote speaker.

Vocational talks to be given are: "Agricultural Science," by Elizabeth M. Bodger, hybridist; "Civil Service," by Mrs. Mary D. Briggs, Postmaster of Los Angeles; "Housing," by Eva Neal, of the Housing Authority of Los Angeles County; "Nutrition," by Katharine Brown, consultant dietitian; and "Vocational Education," by Marion DePaar, manager of the Pasadena office of the California State Employment Service.

California Fiesta

California's main contribution to the delegates' entertainment is a gala fiesta and barbecue Wednesday afternoon and evening at the Uplifter Club, Santa Monica. California hostesses, headed by Miss Grace Stoermer, will be clad in costumes of the days of the dons.

The biennial banquet will be held Thursday evening, July 10, in the Shrine Auditorium. Speakers on "Our Stake in Democracy" include Señorita Mandujano, Miss Mary Craig McGeachy of the British Embassy in Washington, and Dr. Margaret Mead of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

The business sessions are scheduled to adjourn Friday afternoon, July 11, following election of officers.

Postsession activities include a concert attendance at a regular Hollywood Bowl concert Friday night, as guests of the Hollywood Business and Professional Women's Club and the Velada Club of Hollywood.

A boat trip to Santa Catalina Island on Saturday is being sponsored by the Bay Section of the Los Angeles District of the clubs.

During the six days of the convention, special lunches and breakfasts are being sponsored by individual state federations, largely to campaign for officers or to obtain the assignment of staging the next convention.

Departmental activities during the convention week include sessions on parliamentary law, roundtables, and work shops, such as finance and legislation.

Opinion of 6,000,000 Farmers Strongly Counters Lindbergh

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—The farmers of the Nation don't agree with Colonel Lindbergh on the war issue any more than the city people, according to the results of a monthly poll published in the July number of Successful Farming, "slick paper" farm magazine published here.

This poll, conducted by a national research organization and reported in Successful Farming without editorial comment, is declared to reflect the opinions of 6,000,000 farmers.

Questions Asked

One of the questions asked this month was: "Do you agree or disagree with what Lindbergh says?" (Colonel Lindbergh believes Britain is doomed to defeat, that the United States has nothing to fear from Hitler, and advocates a negotiated peace.)

The replies: 25 per cent agree; 10 per cent no opinion; 65 per cent disagree.

The following question also was asked this time: "Should the United States Navy be used to guard ships halfway across the Atlantic Ocean, when ships are carrying war materials to Britain?

The replies: 35 per cent, no; 59 per cent, yes.

Then this one was asked: "Would you favor or oppose using the United States Navy to guard ships all the way across the ocean, when they are carrying war materials to Britain?"

Here the farmers grew conservative. Half way across was all right. But all the way—that's a bit too much.

The replies: 37 per cent, yes; 55 per cent, no; 8 per cent, no opinion.

The Midwest farmer particularly is supposed to be a bit on the side of the isolationist, although many close observers out here have found evidence to the contrary.

Farmers Aware of Threats

Here's what Kirk Fox, editor of Successful Farming, generally conservative in politics and such things, has to say in part in the July number:

"Being a fat goose in a society of wolves is too simple to last for very long. England's civilian dead should be ample warning against factional bickering and pacifism in the face of a ruthless enemy."

The National Grange is inclined to be a bit isolationist. The American Farm Bureau Federation, is more liberal. Actually the rank and file farmer probably feels about these things the same as his city brother. He reads the same papers and books and magazines, sees the same movies, hears the same radio.

Regardless of how much faith we may put in the results of the above poll, it appears that the farmer—including the Midwest farmer—is well aware of how close the world crisis comes to his own front doorstep, and how important a part this nation is bound to play in it.

Paderewski's Body To Lie at Arlington

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—The body of Ignace Jan Paderewski, noted pianist and first President of Poland, will be placed in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., to remain there until the war ends.

Permission for temporary burial there until world conditions permit removal to Poland was granted by the War Department. The American Legion announced it made the request in recognition of Mr. Paderewski's services to the organization. In 1925 Mr. Paderewski donated the proceeds of three concerts to the Legion's $5,000,000 endowment fund.

A memorial radiocast for the pianist will be carried over NBC's blue network tomorrow from 8 to 8:30 (E.S.T.) and send by short-wave to Latin America. It will be reradiocast to Europe the next day.

Manufacturers for Postwar Trade Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—The National Association of Manufacturers today strongly favored Congressional proposals to establish a post-emergency economic advisory commission as necessary to prevent post-war economic chaos, but called for guarantees that all post-war planning be in accord with accepted American traditions of democratic government and free enterprise.

Noel Sargent, Secretary of the N. A. M., told a House of Representatives subcommittee on labor that any investigation of post-war readjustments should be the broadest possible and that great care should be taken to include all sections of the population on the commission.

The commission resolution, introduced by Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, also received support from Floyd W. Reeves, Director of the American Youth Commission, who declared that it is none too early to plan for the day when "the most aggressive measures of economic reconstruction will be needed."

Adequate Steps Necessary

"The general welfare of the entire country will depend upon the success with which plans can be made. If there is a failure to take adequate steps, all of the recent difficulties of youth, and many of the difficulties which have confronted other elements in the population, will again be repeated on an exaggerated scale," Mr. Reeves said.

"The situation does not look bright for youth in the post-war period. It will be gloomy indeed unless in advance of this period, ways are devised for meeting this situation. Many of the factors which have caused unemployed millions during the 1930's have been and are now being intensified throughout the defense effort. Careful planning is imperative if we are to prevent the situation for youth in the post-war period from becoming more serious than that which has existed during the past decade Thought must be given now to what types of social institutions and programs should be developed for American young people in the future.

Mr. Reeves laid special stress upon the fact that the end of the emergency would, in all probability, see hundreds of thousands of young men—most of them between the ages of 21 and 25 — released from military service and that they would constitute a terrific problem if their release took place simultaneously with a retraction in industrial production.

Economist Backs Plan

The speaker therefore felt that any planning for the future would find it indispensable to include a program for youth employment, perhaps along the lines of an expanded National Youth Administration or a Civilian Conservation Corps. Such measures were seen as taking up the first shock of demobilization and slackening employment opportunities.

Still further support for the Voorhis plan came from Charles H. Chase, economist of the American Association for Economic Freedom, a group made up of a number of Americans, outstanding in many fields of endeavor.

Mr. Chase warned that time should be expended to work out a well-co-ordinated plan that takes into account every eventuality and which can be put into practical operation with widespread public and official approval.

"What you will have done will be worth more to the American people and to mankind than any invention ever made, or any single economic achievement ever heretofore accomplished. Second only to national defense itself, a fully successful economic reconstruction is the most important material objective that there can be at this time," Mr. Chase said.

Lindbergh Prefers Nazis To Reds as Allies of U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh told an anti-war mass meeting last night, "I would a hundred times rather see my country ally herself with England, or even with Germany with all her faults, than with the cruelty, the godlessness, and the barbarism that exists in Soviet Russia."

"An alliance between the United States and Russia should be opposed by every American, by every Christian, and by every humanitarian in this country," Mr. Lindbergh said in an address prepared for a Civic Auditorium meeting sponsored by the America First Committee.

"The America First Committee has never accepted Communists or Fascists in its membership," he said. "We have never changed our policy in this respect. We accept no foreign way of life, and no foreign ideologies. We reject them all.

"But the idealists who have been shouting against the horrors of Nazi Germany are now ready to welcome Soviet Russia as an ally.

"They are ready to join with a nation whose record of cruelty, bloodshed, and barbarism is without parallel in modern history."

Mr. Lindbergh's talk was radiocast over the National and Mutual networks.

"The longer this war in Europe continues, the more confused its issues become," he said. "When it started, Germany and Russia were lined up against England and France. Now, less than two years later, we find Russia and England fighting France and Germany.

"Winter before last, when Russia was fighting Finland, the interventionists demanded that we send all possible aid to Finland. Now, when Russia is fighting Finland again, they demand that we send all possible aid to Russia.

"The murderers and plunderers of yesterday are accepted as the valiant defenders of civilization today; and the valiant defenders of yesterday have become the wicked aggressors of today. Finland and France are now our enemies; Russia our friend. We have been asked to defend the English way of life, and the Chinese way of life.

"We are now asked to defend the Russian way of life. I ask you, is the Russian way of life our way of life? Are we now to be responsible for the policies of Stalin as well as for those of Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek?

"Two weeks ago, the interventionists were accusing the America First Committee of associating with the subversive influence of Communism. Now, I suppose it is our turn to ask whose meetings the Communists attend. . . .

"Judging from Europe's record, if we enter this war, we can't be sure whether we will have Russia or Germany for a partner by the time we finish it. We don't even know whether we will end up with France or England on our side. It is quite possible that we would find ourselves alone fighting the entire world before it was over.

"The only sensible thing for us to do is to build an impregnable defense for America, and keep this Hemisphere at peace."

'Spies' Suspended

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Suspension of two members who pleaded guilty June 30 to espionage activities was announced yesterday by the National Maritime Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Action on five others arrested by the FBI in a week end roundup was deferred.

The two suspended were Erwin W. Siegler and Franz Joseph Stigler.

Draft Age Limits Narrowed

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Selective Service narrowed its age limits today with the blanket deferment of all men 28 years of age or older not now in training.

The effect of the order was to make only those from 21 through 27 liable to a year's duty with the Army in the future, and it increased the likelihood of an early call for many of the 750,000 young men who registered yesterday.

The blanket deferment order was issued late yesterday as local boards throughout the country were concluding the enrollment of the men who have reached 21 since the first registration last October. This second enrollment went off smoothly and apparently without major incident.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Selective Service Director, who issued the instructions, said he acted at the request of Congressional leaders in anticipation of final Congressional approval of legislation which would have the same effect.

The order affects approximately 8,000,000 men between the ages of 28 and 36—or almost half of the 16,500,000 who signed up last October when all men between 21 and 36 were required to register.

Although the original rolls were cut almost in two, authorities said that there would be no comparable reduction in the number of potential trainees. Some, indeed, thought that yesterday's 750,000 new registrants probably would provide about the same number of militarily qualified men as could be found among the millions newly deferred. Furthermore, it was said, the youth of the new registrants made them better reserve material for the future after their year's training.

The deferment order applies only to peacetime, and any war emergency would automatically make those in the deferred classification subject again to call for service.

Journalism's Utopia: It's in Pennsylvania

By the Associated Press

Carlisle, Pa., July 2

"No paper this week," announced Editor James S. Magee of the Perry County Democrat, explaining:

"Getting out a newspaper every week is an awful grind. We feel sure our subscribers will not begrudge us this week for rest and recreation."

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The Home Forum

Look Out for Vermont

WALK VERY CAUTIOUSLY and look both ways when you cross the line that separates the simplicity that is Vermont from the simplicity that is, shall we say, Massachusetts. Such a line may be imaginary, but it is also tenuous and translucent in its purpose. It encircles such simple things as signs. "THIS DEAR HOMESTEAD FOR SALE" caught me unawares, so that I had to swallow and look away. Resolutely I followed a web of walls instead. Have you ever noticed that a wall in Vermont is like a party line? It will carry a simple statement only for about three minutes; then, at the least whisper of gossip, it goes three ways over a ridge. Once the ridge is traversed, a grape-vine is likely to steer any important pronouncement down a steep valley into a farmyard. Thus amplified, I do believe cows chew over the rich essence before it gets to the house.

A news item of my arrival at the border must have been highly embroidered with detail, touched with anecdote, and flavored with prophecy by the time I, myself, and the trailer finally got to Chester, one May evening. The evening was irresponsibly musical, I thought, as I came over recently frozen roads. Shafts of green-gold light poured upon certain frosted spruces. These, beneficent, dripped triads of sound at regular intervals up and down the black brook that followed me everywhere. So very many ridges I crossed, so ascendant and curly was the line of travel, so ingenuous and engaging was the display of Vermont mood, that I began to suspect this was all a camouflage for something. But for what? And, now that I know, it is because of that week-end in Chester when I found myself in the amazing position of even helping my friends, the Hicksons, to become entwined in it. My friends are young, delightful, and come from families distinguished for engaging in civic enterprises. They are competent and practical. It wasn't the ridges that led *them* on, nor the sight of breath-holding spruces coasting downhill in green mufflered convoys, nor the musical black brook. Those, indeed, had a dangerous effect on me. The camouflage in this case was "the simple life."

* * *

"To live on an estate near a large city and not to be able to keep it up as it should be kept, that needs a solution," confided Mr. Hickson. "So," he said, "when my wife and I saw a small shack in Vermont which we could have for practically nothing, we decided to buy it. We could use it for ski holidays with the boys and fix it up by degrees." I may add that, even as he was speaking, he was unrolling a series of blueprints for "remodeling" the shack. "Remodeling" was the word which titled the plan and elevation of a very correct little farmhouse, an adjacent barn with spaces for two cars, two horses, and a loft.

"And when do you expect to do all this?" I inquired.

"Oh, it's already done," he said, looking slightly guilty, "ready for just the right landscaping to hold it together. You see, we took the architect up just for fun; and he saw so many possibilities in using the old cellar-hole and damming up the brook for a swimming pool that we all decided we would actually save money by letting the local men and Donald, the neighbor's boy, do it during the winter." There was a pause. I pointed to the two bathrooms, the two guest rooms, the linoleum-lined kitchen outlined on the plan. "Oh, the local boys did that, too," he said with a laugh. "They knew just what we would want."

"And the painting?" I asked. "Did the local boys do that, too?"

"No, I'm afraid not. We had Michelson go up from town. He was so enthusiastic about the color of the old wood around the fireplace that we knew no one else could tone the rooms to match it. It all cost quite a bit more than we thought, but wait till you come up."

* * *

So now, I thought, I must be very careful. Even the simple things that I will bring, the lilacs, the laurel, the espaliered trees and the larkspur will perhaps be the last part of the pattern that will make everything shake down and become immovable. But, of course, I was wrong. When I arrived, I found it was not the immovable factors that made the thing immovable—the house, the barn, and the trees. It was the mobile factor. It was Donald and Donald's father's tractor, which would arrive tomorrow, and the sheep that would arrive perhaps next month to eat up the surplus meadow, and Donald's brother, Matthew, who would have to build on a little addition to house the sheep, and a friend of his who was good at adapting heating-plants to greenhouses, providing one had the right exposure, and of course one had. This mobile factor, once set in motion, drew into its orbit first the house and then the land. It was the tractor, naturally, that drew the land in.

* * *

Donald said it would come tomorrow. I saw it first, mounted on a tall truck, bright red with yellow running gear and a blue seat. The agent drove it down a ramp of boards while the women walked round and round. I had never been present at a tractor launching before. What was omitted in the way of bouquets and bottles was there in the form of hope and awe. When at last the final instructions were given and the tool box opened and shut, the agent rumbled off downhill with the empty truck. Then Donald hitched the plow to the safety device that would allow it to drop off when it would strike a stone, and the procession started. Donald's brother measured the first furrow. Mr. Hickson and three other men walked behind, while I sat on a wall with the other women and old Uncle Ned. After several really good tries to get across the field, the tractor seemed permanently baffled by something. Tools came out. I felt that it was almost indecent of us to keep looking. Then it went off suddenly, so suddenly that its traveling complement of observers were left to pick up the tools again. Further and further they went until they were out of sight behind a ridge. We could only hear explosive sounds regularly, then explosive sounds, then nothing.

At that point Uncle Ned said slowly: "I guess machinery's made for lev-ell land."

But Mr. Hickson, who appeared from behind a row of oblique furrows, said: "It's great! I have an idea. I can buy a tractor for the place in Framingham, use it there in the early spring, have a low trailer made just to fit it, and take it up here to use all summer. Life is certainly simple, if you just figure it out."

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

By Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"VERMONT LANDMARK": *An Etching by Alice Standish Buell*

Spiritual Defense

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LIBERTY LOVING people are rightly concerned with defense against external aggression. By many subtle as well as open means, through fear, panic, disaster, apathy, disunion, and division, mesmeric influence is used to victimize those who are not mentally alert.

Christ Jesus was never deceived by subtle or aggressive evil. He immediately rebuked and cast out the erroneous arguments that tempted him in the wilderness. He proved his superiority to material resistance, both in Nazareth and in Jerusalem, and finally, after the seeming success of treachery, overcame the false belief of death for himself.

Christian Science, based on the Bible, especially the words and works of Christ Jesus, teaches that the roots of oppression are not to be found in the march of armies, but in the evil thinking which comes from the carnal mind. Aggression, always originating in material thinking, must be entertained in the consciousness of individual citizens before it is manifested in a nation's activity.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 225), "The despotic tendencies, inherent in mortal mind and always germinating in new forms of tyranny, must be rooted out through the action of the divine Mind." Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, Spirit; that man is the spiritual reflection of God, and manifests His power. The Psalmist declared (Psalms 7:10), "My defence is of God, which saveth the upright in heart." Spiritual defense is, therefore, the imperative need of the hour.

The serpent in the Biblical allegory in Genesis represents evil as using deception in the name of good. Christ Jesus warned his followers to be on guard against this foe. He said (Mark 13:6), "Many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ; and shall deceive many." The first need for adequate spiritual defense, then, is alertness. But true alertness includes more than detecting evil suggestions. It includes a positive watching for good, a definite seeking to cultivate the spiritual qualities which reflect divine Mind. True alertness is promptness to reject the illusion that evil has being or existence. It is steadfastness in realizing and adhering to the truth that God is infinite Being, and that man is God's reflection or expression. The constant recognition and application of this fact establishes all our activities under God's government.

That aggressive evil is manifested in hideous material forms of attack gives it no power over the individual who relies primarily upon God, divine Mind. Our God-given dominion, reflecting God's supreme power, extends to every phase of human activity. Christian Science is practically demonstrable in our daily affairs. Dominion and power are exercised through Christianly scientific prayer. Prayer resolves the material manifestation into erroneous thought, and replaces it with the realization that man and the universe express God alone. Christian Scientists, in times of great stress, as well as in routine occurrences, are enabled to prove the superiority of good over evil through reliance upon God's unchanging law.

In our individual experience we must be armed with the truth and know how to use the weapons of spiritual defense. In his message to the Ephesians, Paul enumerates the qualities included in the Christian's armor (Ephesians 6:14-17) as "truth, . . . righteousness; . . . peace; . . . faith, . . . salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." Spiritual qualities must be expressed in daily living. Only then are they a sure defense against the encroachments of evil. Mrs. Eddy, speaking of armaments, says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 127): "Ours is not costly as men count cost, but is rich beyond price, staunch and indestructible on land or sea; it is not curtailed in peace, surrendered in conquest, nor laid down at the feet of progress through the hands of omnipotence. And why? Because it is 'on earth peace, good will toward men,'—a cover and a defence adapted to all men, all nations, all times, climes, and races."

Biblical history is replete with examples of the power of spiritual defense over the attacks of evil. In the thirty-second chapter of II Chronicles, Sennacherib's attack on Judah is related. While Hezekiah, the king of Judah, took such material precautions as wisdom dictated, he placed his reliance on God. In this critical situation his spiritual defense proved impregnable. The attacks of deceit and suggestion were powerless. Spiritual understanding revealed their nothingness, and Sennacherib, finding his "mighty men of valour, and the leaders and captains" cut off, returned in shame to his own country.

Christian Scientists recognize and understand the power of God. They support every right activity for the defense of righteous government. Above all, they defend themselves, and thus proportionately mankind, from the attacks of aggressive malicious human will-power through the expression of righteousness, patience, loving-kindness, and good deeds. This spiritual defense is supremely effective. It replaces fear and defeatism with quietness and assurance, and strife and turmoil with peace and harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Why Not Buy an Island?

NO WONDER artists and authors have joined the island trend, for an island can be an ideal place in which to work or to dream. It is easy to see why authors in particular should favor island sites for their workshops. Most of them require freedom from interruption in order to write, and on this score an island outranks the airiest garret. . . .

Not all islands, however, are as peaceful as they appear. Some are like Prospero's island—filled with strange noises. I have in mind the case of a man who fell in love with a Maine island at first sight. He was delighted when he heard it was for sale. Nor was the enchantment confined to the distant view. Close inspection showed it to be a highly desirable island of just the right acreage. It was beautifully wooded; it had an excellent spring, and a cove afforded a safe anchorage for small boats. A lighthouse on a neighboring islet added a romantic note to the seascape. But while the man was looking over the property, thinking what a peaceful spot it was, a seaborn veil of mist suddenly enveloped the island, and presently he was nearly blown off the place by a terrific blast from the fog signal at the lighthouse. Day and night the awful thing would go on, a warning and a guide to vessels, until the weather cleared. And between blasts he detected on the damp air the dismal sound of a bell buoy, clanking like a tin can. Yet he bought the island and from spring until fall has dwelt there more or less happily ever since. . . .

Whether you like your islands big or little, there are islands of both kinds still available among the thousands that fringe the twenty-five hundred miles or more of Maine's tide-troubled coast. Three beauties come to mind as I write. If given my choice, I should have difficulty in deciding which to choose.

One is an outer island, partly wooded and partly cleared, which on one side puts up a bold front of white rocks to the sea, and on the other sweeps down easily to a low shore. It has a neat little harbor, with plenty of water at all times. On the rocky pasture slope above the haven stands an old stone house, the ells of which are stepped back to admit the sun. It may have been here when the Declaration of Independence was signed. . . .

Not a dozen miles away is the second one of the trio, which is on the inner range of islands, but not too near the mainland. It is a cleft and chasmed place, rising sheerly from the water except where it tapers off at one end. It is violet-crowned with a luxuriant growth of pagoda-shaped evergreens. Its stony flanks fling back the sound of the motorboats of the lobstermen, who in the spring visit the island in search of spruce boughs suitable for bending into bows for their traps. The island spruce, they say, is not so apt to split as the mainland spruce. . . .

The third island, which lies at the mouth of a river, is an enchanting place, a typical Maine island, possessing the advantage of being close to a settlement of fisher folk on the mainland, so that all you need is a rowboat to go back and forth to the island, whereas at the other two islands a motorboat or a sailboat is necessary.—From "Maine Summer," by Edwin Valentine Mitchell (New York: Coward-McCann).

ДУХОВНАЯ ЗАЩИТА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Люди любящие свободу имеют основание быть озабоченными относительно защиты от наступления извне. Путями тонкими и путями явными, посредством страха, паники, несчастья, безразличия, разъединения и разделения, употребляется мессмерическое влияние для того, чтобы поработить тех, которые не на стороже в умственном смысле.

Христос Иисус никогда не был введен в обман тонко или настойчиво наступающим злом. Он немедленно отверг и изгнал те ложные доводы, которые соблазняли его в пустыне. Он доказал свое превосходство над материальным сопротивлением как в Назарете, так и в Иерусалиме и, наконец, вслед за как будто успешным предательством, превзошел для самого себя ложное верование в смерть.

Христианская Наука, основанная на Библии, в особенности на слове и деяниях Христа Иисуса, учит, что корень притеснения лежит не в движении армий, а в преисполненном зла мышлении, исходящем из плотского ума. Наступление, всегда зарождающееся в материальном мышлении, должно быть принято в сознание отдельными гражданами раньше чем оно может быть выражено в деятельности народа.

Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, говорит в книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 225): "Деспотические стремления, присущие смертному уму и всегда созревающие в новые формы тирании, должны быть искоренены путем действия божественного Разума". Христианская Наука учит, что Бог есть Разум, Дух; что человек есть духовное отражение Бога и что человек выражает Его могущество. Псалмопевец заявил (Псалтирь 7:11): "Щит мой в Боге, спасающем правых сердцем". Духовная защита, следовательно, является настоятельной необходимостью наших дней.

Змей в Библейской аллегории, в книге Бытия, изображает зло, пользующееся обманом под именем добра. Христос Иисус остерегал своих последователей от этого врага. Он сказал (от Марка 13:6): "Ибо многие придут под именем Моим, и будут говорить, что это Я, и многих прельстят". Таким образом, первое в чем мы нуждаемся для достаточной духовной защиты, это быть на стороже. Однако истинная бдительность заключает в себе больше, нежели только распознавание злых внушений. Она включает положительное ожидание добра, определенное старание развивать духовные свойства, которые отражают божественный Разум. Истинная бдительность проявляется в немедленном отвержении иллюзии, что зло имеет бытие или существование. Это есть твердость в осознании и следовании за истиной, что Бог есть бесконечное Бытие и что человек—отражение или выражение Бога. Постоянное признавание и применение этого факта подводит всю нашу деятельность под Божье управление.

Тот факт, что наступающее зло проявляется в уродливых материальных формах нападения, не дает ему власти над индивидуумом, который полагается прежде всего на Бога, божественный Разум. Наше Богом дарованное господство, отражающее высшую Божью власть, распространяется на все стороны людской деятельности. Христианская Наука фактически поддается выявлению в наших повседневных делах. Господство и могущество осуществляются посредством христиански-научной молитвы. Молитва претворяет материальное проявление в заблуждающуюся мысль и заменяет последнюю сознанием того факта, что человек и вселенная выражают только Бога. Последователи Христианской Науки, как во времена великих несчастий, так и в заурядных случаях, могут доказать превосходство добра над злом, полагаясь на неизменный Божий закон.

В нашей личной жизни мы должны быть вооружены истиной и должны знать как пользоваться орудиями духовной защиты. В своем послании к Ефесянам Павел перечисляет свойства входящие в вооружение Христианина (к Ефесянам 6:14-17): "истина, . . . праведность, . . . мир; . . . вера, . . . спасение и меч духовный, который есть слово Божие". Духовные свойства должны выражаться в повседневной жизни. Тогда только являются они верной защитой от посягательств зла. Mrs. Эдди, говоря о вооружении, заявляет (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, стр. 127): "Наше вооружение не стоит дорого в том смысле, как люди понимают стоимость, но богато превыше цены, верно и несокрушимо как на суше так и на воде; оно не сокращается в мирные времена, не сдается при завоевании и не кладется к ногам прогресса руками всемогущества. А почему? Потому, что оно есть 'на земле мир, в человеках благоволение',—прикрытие и защита, приспособленные ко всем людям, всем народам, всем временам, климатам и расам".

Библейская история изобилует примерами мощности духовной защиты от нападений зла. В тридцать второй главе II Книги Паралипоменон повествуется о нападении Сеннахирима на Иудею. Хотя Езекия, царь Иудейский, принял те материальные предосторожности, которые диктовались мудростью, он полагался на Бога. В этом критическом положении его духовная защита оказалась непреодолимой. Нападения обмана и внушения были бессильны. Духовное понимание открыло их ничтожность и Сеннахирим, видя что его "храбрые, главноначальствующий и начальствующие" отрезаны, с позором вернулся в свою страну.

Последователи Христианской Науки признают и понимают могущество Бога. Они поддерживают всякую правильную деятельность направленную к защите справедливого правления. Главным образом, они обороняют самих себя и, тем самым, соразмерно, человечество от нападений враждебной, злостной людской силы воли путем проявления честности, терпения, благоволения и добрых дел. Такая духовная защита в высшей степени действительна. Она заменяет страх и пораженничество спокойствием и уверенностью, и вражду и смятение —миром и гармонией.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Someone Has Got to Start

But of course—
of course it is taking a risk, my friend!
Whoever said there could be an end
to the old way
without risk high
as looking tiger square in eye?
"Where is the surety?" you cry;
"Where the hard, cold cash
of proof?" And there is nothing—
nothing to say,
no words in which to try to defend
a faith so rash.
All I can see,
day after day,
faced by the ancient round of this thing,
is that someone has got to start:
and though mere thought of stepping ahead
can chill to bone, can send
all heart
drumming like this in the throat with dread,
it might as well, I have come to see,
be you, be me.

DORIS PEEL

As the Thrush Speaks

LISTENING IN THE WOODS at twilight to the twirling notes of the wood thrush, I was happy in the thought that as long as he sings at sunset, the deadest season of summer is not yet upon the airs. Something of spring will linger while he comes forth in the cool of the day to spin a bit of magic for the weary. Cool, cool, and tranquil, he drops his notes into the evening, distilling peace.

One can never hear the thrush without feeling an intense sense of solitude. Whitman has made this feeling immortal; but it comes to us all, long before we are old enough to read Whitman. I once, in my childhood, knew genuine solitude when I dwelt alone with my mother on a mountain top for seven months. I had nothing to read but *Alice in Wonderland* and Keats, no one to play with except a tongue-tied girl who walked a barefoot two miles to join me, and knew no games save hunting in the brook for quartz, and building houses of pine cones.

When the burning day was over, we walked out together, carrying long sticks, with only the still, still woods and the rushing of the many brooks for company. Then it was that the thrush spoke to us out of the depths of the woods, a song inimitable by human syllables, but with the ring in it of old silver lightly dropped. Day after day he called, his song so clear that it carried for a mile, and no matter how distant, it always seemed near to us, intentionally delivered for our delight. And, solitary singer that he was, his very song reminded how still was all else in Nature, how intensely he and we were alone together.—DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE, in "An Almanac for Moderns." (New York: Putnam.)

Cricket

A cricket singing beneath the window sill
Makes night more cheerful when the earth is still;
Within the house it brings a friendly sound,
That's why a cricket is nice to have around.

PRESCOTT HOARD

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JESUS

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Intimate Message: Washington

Army in Travail ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

The United States Army is going through its hardest test since 1918. In the gigantic maneuvers being held throughout the South, it is being asked to prove that it can whip itself into a fighting force second to none—a fighting force that can do anything the country demands of it, anywhere. There are few officers in the field or in the War Department who aren't acutely aware of the challenge facing them today.

First reports on the maneuvers from objective observers are none too reassuring. These reports are particularly disconcerting because the criticism is leveled not only at a woeful lack of indispensable equipment, which already was known and publicized but also at the training of the officers, the General Staff work, and the morale of the men. While criticism varies in its intensity, there is, nevertheless, a general impression that the United States Army is a long, long way from its goal on this second of July, 1941.

Fortunately, this need for a drastic tightening is felt in the Army itself where there is sufficient freedom of expression for an officer to speak his mind when a particularly glaring bit of inefficiency is turned up.

Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, who is in command of approximately 77,000 troops in the Tennessee maneuvers, is a case in point. Calling together his staff and field officers recently, General Lear told them bluntly that the officer command showed such weakness, indecision, and inefficiency that any emergency would throw the entire officer corps into chaos.

Lack of Co-ordination

Equally grave are the charges that, for the most part, there was little co-ordination between such interdependent branches as bombing squadrons and tank regiments. If true, this is in glaring contrast to reports on the German Army, much of whose success is credited to the almost flawless precision with which the plane and tank co-operate. The major development of the war so far has been the overwhelming striking power generated by this plane-tank teamwork.

Although part of the reported American failure to co-ordinate these two branches may be traced to an acute equipment shortage which has prevented necessary experimentation, part of it seems due to a refusal to believe that tactics which won in 1917-18 are no longer valid.

It would be grossly unfair, however, to paint the average United States Army officer as a man who has learned nothing since the last war. On the contrary, he has learned a great deal and the first persons to recognize this, ironically enough, were the officers of the German General Staff in the days following Adolf Hitler's rise to power. In the days prior to Germany's invasion of Poland there was no dearth of German officers in this country studying American experimentation with such important developments as mechanized warfare, parachute troops, and the use of dive-bombers as mobile field artillery.

But, while the Germans were quick to make this new type of warfare the basic one in the German Army, the United States was caught in 1939 with outmoded tactics and units. It almost seems as if Americans had the Yankee ingenuity to develop it but did not have the Teutonic militarism to see that it had revolutionized modern warfare. This, at least, is the belief of some who have been following the Tennessee maneuvers closely.

Number of Bright Spots

There are, nevertheless, a number of bright spots in America's military situation which give great promise for the future. Foremost among these is the War Department's evident determination to use the current maneuvers as a source of self-criticism, rather than self-satisfaction.

Officers and tactics which do not meet today's severe standards will be junked and junked fast. It is expected also that many officers, numbers of whom were called into service after years of civilian work, will be greatly benefited by on-the-field work.

Moreover, the maneuvers have shown that the average American soldier, is just as hardy as any soldier who marched through Flanders with the German Army, and that today's generation of Americans has lost none of the fighting verve that made history and legend on the Western Front.

Finally, equipment is beginning to come through. Light tanks are nearing mass production, while medium tanks are due in increasing quantity next fall. Machine guns, Garand rifles, scout cars, motorized equipment, and ammunition are broadening their flow to the armed forces, even though critical shortages still exist. All in all, it is a far better army than it was six months ago but far short of what it will be six months hence.

The Country Speaks: New Hampshire

*"Gigantic Sire, Unfallen Still Thy Crest!"** ..... *By Max K. Gilstrap*

The Old Man of the Mountain, whose great stone face peers out from the granite hills of New Hampshire, has been given a lot to think about during the past week. Not far south of him at Durham, over 1,000 members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science have set the mountain valleys echoing with discussions of natural science at their summer meeting on the campus of the University of New Hampshire.

Happily the gray stone face of the sage Old Man didn't crack into a smile—enough to send a rock slide into the valley below—when he realized that some of the subjects the natural scientists discussed had direct bearing on himself. For instance, the meteorologists of the A. A. A. S. meeting said that particles of sulphuric acid in the air are a starting point for the formation of raindrops which often trickle down his chin. The geologists discussed the nature of movement in glacier ice which helped carve the lines of his classic face some 25,000 years ago during the Ice Age. Mineralogists talked of minerals which form a part of his great head, and natural history students spoke of the insects which buzz in his ears, mountain laurel which grows in his lapel, and the thrushes which add music to his day.

What He Might Have Heard

If the Old Man who has weathered the storms of the centuries thought it important enough to listen to all the echoes the breezes brought him from the Durham meetings, it must have been a matter of great pride for him to hear the words of Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They called for a return to Yankee resourcefulness and the pioneering spirit which built New England if danger signs in the United States' industrial picture are to be offset.

If the Old Man of the Mountain wasn't too interested in watching a duck on the lake that lies in the "notch" below him, he may have faintly heard a forester tell the natural scientists that each year more of the United States' forests are being harvested intelligently in the view of continuous growth. He may have heard a prominent Government official say that soil conservation is a dynamic force in American agriculture which will meet the menace of erosion; an agronomist suggest that poor-land regions in northeastern United States be planted with grassland crops to support beef cattle or livestock, and that this practice would halt indiscriminate abandonment of farms; a leading natural scientist declare that America needs a program of new and better ethics to awaken the people to greater moral purpose.

What He Probably Liked Best

But what the Old Man of the Mountain probably liked best to hear were the enthusiastic comments of the natural scientists on their impressions of New Hampshire and its people, which they obtained on field excursions about the region.

On their study trips the visitors traveled in a region of remote farms and daisy-starred meadows bounded by low stone fences. Those from other parts of the country were undoubtedly amazed at the miles upon miles of these structures piled up by farmers through the years. They saw white-painted houses clustered in villages shaded by tall elms. They saw a State of little industries situated beside rivers whose waterpower has not been fully utilized.

But more than these, they mingled with the courteous people who spoke to them on back roads and offered them refreshing cold water on their comfortable piazzas. Getting to know New Hampshire folks better, the visitors learned that they have a way of sticking to their purposes and their friends.

Speaking of these steadfast qualities the Old Man of the Mountain might say, "It's granite that holds longest after nightfall the heat of the sun."

*From the poem entitled "Old Man of the Mountain," by Mary Baker Eddy.

To Change the Subject:

A Letter From The Barbados ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

Predilection for pageantry has been a British characteristic for centuries. Between the great modern Coronation spectacles, Lord Mayors' shows and other brilliant parades, and the 15th Century pageants in Coventry which ended in the waning twilight "for lak of day," lay the Elizabethan Age, when poetry and drama carried the pageant to new heights of color and splendor. The British talent for elaborate and impressive demonstrations matured and gained brilliancy in effort and execution.

But the pageant that this crucial hour of Britain's history presents is not a spectacle of pomp, display and martial splendor, with carefully timed effects and climaxes. It is the spontaneous, unpremeditated sweep of the response of free men to a peril that threatens their liberties. Its drama is the check that Christian civilization opposes to the lawlessness of rule by force. Its music is the mounting chorus of voices that follows the course of the sun around the earth, pledging boundless loyalty in defense of that freedom to which their mother country, England, first led the world.

Liberty No Frail Flower

No more impressive evidence could Britons give that Liberty is not a frail flower, but a rugged growth that, when firmly established, perpetuates itself. Australian troop ships, laden with men from its teeming cities and remote bushlands, arrive in British waters. New Zealand pushes its war production and announces its determination to fight "to the last man and the last shell." South Africa expands its air force sevenfold and sends hundreds of sailors to serve in the Royal Navy. India steps up its production of war materials, while its recruiting stations enlist thousands, and a call for 300 educated youths to train for the air force brings 30,000 applications. Canada launches its newest loan campaign with the dramatic flight of a victory torch from its Pacific coast, eastward, on a journey that will take it across the Atlantic to England's Prime Minister—a symbol of Canada's determination to aid Britain to the full.

Accomplishments of large populations are impressive. Meaningful too are the devoted efforts of the small communities dotted here and there in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and elsewhere, under the Union Jack. No sooner had England declared war on the advocates of rule by force, than, in newspapers and reviews, one began to come on notices of a few lines, recording gifts that were flowing into London from these remote, but loyal, dependencies. A sample of one of these notices gives the pattern of numerous others:

"The Legislature of Barbados, on behalf of the people of the island, has voted £25,000 ($125,000) to the British Government as a contribution to the cost of the war."

Barbados Mere Dot

Barbados is a mere dot on the map of the Atlantic, about 13 degrees north of the equator; its population is about 170,000. This was but the first of its gifts; many others have followed. A quotation from a letter just arrived from its capital, Bridgetown, shows that its people are still firm in their determination to help wage the war for freedom:

"Our latest war effort here, a three-day carnival, was held in Queen's Park. . . . When I tell you that the gate money, at 1/6 (35 cents) a head, amounted to $4,800, you can imagine the attendance. . . ."

"When the river is full," runs an old Chinese proverb, "the well is full." The composite picture of the immeasurable support which Britain's remote outposts are giving to the cause of the mother country holds a promise for freedom-loving men everywhere. It is a pledge that men who have really experienced freedom will not surrender it without a struggle.

Freedom that has the vitality to put on such an impressive pageant in the face of overwhelming odds will not accept defeat. This is more than a national effort. It is a Pageant of Liberty that encircles the earth.

School's Out . . . !

It's their playing, romping, swinging,
That giveth joy to me,
While the Dinkey-Bird goes singing
In the amfalula tree!

EUGENE FIELD

While Governors of 31 of the Sovereign Commonwealths, and 12,000 members of the National Education Association solemnly convened in Boston this week to see what they might do toward making democracy safe for the world, the youth of the Land, from Boston Common to San Francisco's Presidio, energetically celebrated the exultant fact that school was out.

On a hundred thousand sandlots stout oak met spherical horsehide; in half a million swimming holes the water was cold, wet, and fine. The rhythmic thwack of jumping rope was heard on a million sidewalks . . . and the Dinkey-Bird was singing in a hundred million amfalula trees, robusto, appoggiatura.

A capsule of this whirling, laughing, joyous kaleidoscope was caught by camera in Boston's leafy Common and formal Public Garden. There—as they have for 300 years—boys splashed in the Frog Pond, just as indifferent to the scolding of their elders about proper attire as they were in Governor Winthrop's day; girls sedately rode the swan boats. Others biked or hiked, played jacks, or simply ran and shouted for the sheer fun of running and shouting.

Pondering Governors and Educators might look down upon this cacophony of light-hearted sound and motion and reasonably conclude that though there is much awry with the world, there still can be no dearth of hope—while yet there are so many who can hear the Dinkey-Bird a-singing in his amfalula tree.

ROBERT R. MULLEN

Pictures by Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

Winchester Professional Plans to Change Style After Victory in State Open Golf

McSpaden Not Satisfied As He Wins Fourth Title

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Someday, somehow, Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester is going to get his golf game in the groove—and when he does, there won't be a course able to hold him.

At first glance, and even at second or third, that statement sounds silly. In the past two days Jug merely won his fourth Massachusetts open championship, set a new tournament record of 280 strokes for 72 holes, and covered the testing Oyster Harbors course in 67. Everyone agrees that a fellow's game must be pretty much in the groove to do those things—everyone, that is, except Harold himself, who is now pointing for the national P. G. A. championship which comes next week.

Ever since he first began handling golf clubs, the Kansas-born former caddie has been experimenting with his swing. At first he was a terrific hooker. He fiddled around so much that now he is a fader. He has designed his clubs to counteract his hook, and his woods now fall away so much from heel to toe that if any one with a regular swing used them, he would slice the ball almost at right angles to the fairway.

Not Through Yet

Yet with all his fiddling in the past, and with the results he achieves with his present game, Jug still isn't through. He is now bothered by a trouble that 99 out of 100 golfers would be glad to have — he is playing poorly but scoring well.

Late yesterday afternoon, after he had scored rounds of 70 and 67—seven under Oyster Harbors' par of 144 for 36 holes—McSpaden indicated he planned to experiment further with his style in the few days left before the start of the national P.G.A. event at Denver, Colo., next Monday. After that he intends to give up competitive golf—with the possible exception of the Providence open in September and devote himself to practise and teaching—until the start of the 1942 winter professional tour.

Melodrama

There were a lot of interesting angles to the 35th State open the past two days, but none so interesting nor so downright wild, wooly, and melodramatic as the final 18 holes of tournament play, which found McSpaden playing with little Paul Runyan and Corp. Bobby Knowles of Camp Edwards. Runyan, who led by two strokes at the end of 36 holes Monday, led only by one as the two leaders left on their showdown jaunt.

For nine holes the two-time former P.G.A. champion and the three-former State open champion played super golf. In the first four holes they scored six birdies, yet Runyan lost his one-stroke advantage by a bogey on the short third. He dropped behind when McSpaden birdied the seventh, but pulled back even when he in turn birdied the ninth. Here Jug was four under par, Paul three under.

Rounded Turn

They rounded the turn and McSpaden picked up another stroke on the 10th when Paul came up with a bogey. To here Jug had five fours and five threes and from the type of golf he was playing it seemed as though he was on his way to a 63 or a 64. To the amazement of the gallery, however, he lost control of his tee shots, and instead of being able to play his second for birdies, he had to figure out how to get his second close enough to the green so that he could chip and putt for his par.

With all the tension of the match, with so much depending on every shot, and with the 140-pound Runyan hanging on like a terrier, McSpaden's recoveries were miraculous. After losing the 11th to Runyan's par, which evened the score again, he won the 12th when Paul chipped badly to bogey the hole. Then on No. 13 he almost broke Runyan's heart with one of the greatest second shots he has even played. His drive, which faded badly, wound up in the woods at the right, some 25 yards in. Any direct shot to the green was out of the question. A safety shot would have had to be played backwards and would have left him behind Paul's tee shot. Jug took fully 10 minutes figuring out just what he would do. He found a narrow opening through the trees to the fairway, took a three iron, and punched the ball so that it shot out like a bullet, faded around to the right and came to rest just 20 feet short of the green. He chipped up for his par four and halved the hole. If he had missed that shot, he would have had a six and probably runner-up honors.

Smelled Victory

That might have finished a lot of opponents, but not Runyan. He came right back to birdie the long 14th and pull even again, but McSpaden was not to be denied. He had smelled victory and he went out after it by getting birdies on the 15th and 16th. He pulled himself out of traps on 16 and 17, and then parred 18 as Paul wound up with a five.

Between them McSpaden and Runyan got 11 birdies in the 18 holes. Jug's total of 280 broke by three strokes the tournament record set two years ago by Byron Nelson at Worcester, while Runyan tied the old mark. Horton Smith, last year's winner, was three strokes better than he was in winning last year as he totaled 284—a mark which included rounds of 68 and 69—yet he played his final 18 holes practically in solitude. The story was in the match up ahead of him, and the large gallery knew it.

Bishop, Turnesa Tied

Ted Bishop of Woodland, State amateur champion who defends his title at Longmeadow beginning next Tuesday, and Willie Turnesa of Detroit, former national amateur title-holder, tied for the low amateur prize at 291. Ted had two good rounds of 70 yesterday, while Willie pulled off a spectacular finish to tie Ted. He came home 3-3-3 — eagle, par, birdie—by holing out a chip shot on 16 and blasting out of a trap into the cup on 18.

McSpaden took first prize money of $400, Runyan $200, and Smith $150. Other money winnings: Herman Barron of White Plains, N. Y., (291) $100; Sergeant John Thoren of Camp Edwards (292) $60; and Edmund Burke of Wianno, Tom Mahan of United Shoe, and Lester Kennedy of New Market, N. H., who tied at 297, $30 each.

McSpaden leaves Friday by plane for Denver and is scheduled to arrive there at midnight. Play begins next Monday—and fiddling or no fiddling, Harold is going to be tough to beat.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Boston (2).
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

American League

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Chicago.

Tomorrow

National League

Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

American League

Boston at Philadelphia.

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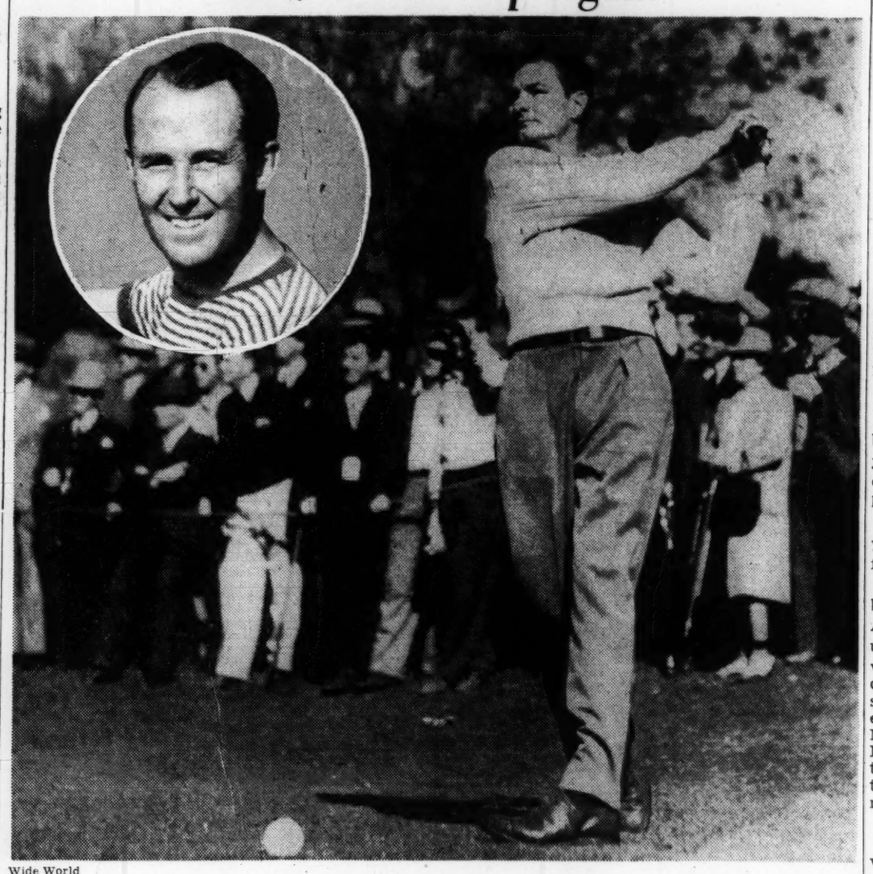


Wide World

Reclaims His Personal Trophy

Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, who won the tournament three times previously, reasserted himself in the 35th annual Massachusetts open golf championship which concluded yesterday and won his fourth title in the past six years with a final-round 67 for a 280 total. McSpaden, who is chasing Alex Ross' record of six victories in this event, overcame the first-day lead of two strokes established by Paul Runyan (inset). Runyan was runner-up with 283.

Local Box Scores

Braves

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti, 3b	5	1	1	2	2	2	0
Cooney, cf	3	1	2	2	5	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	1	3	3	11	0	0
West, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Waner, rf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Rowell, 2b	4	1	2	3	1	6	0
Miller, ss	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Masi, c	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Lamanna, p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Hutchings, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	6	10	12	27	10	0
NEW YORK							
Bartell, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Rucker, cf	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
O'Dea, c	4	1	1	4	7	0	0
Ott, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young, 1b	4	1	1	4	5	2	2
J Moore, lf	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Hale, 2b	3	1	1	1	1	2	0
Jurges, ss	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Schumacher, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bowman, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hartnett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGee, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Danning	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	7	13	24	9	2

*Batted for Bowman in fourth. †Batted for McGee in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4

Runs batted in, Bartell, Young, O'Dea 2, West 2, Masi, Lamanna, Sisti. Two-base hits, Rowell, Sisti. Home runs, Young, O'Dea. Stolen bases, Hale, Rowell. Double plays, Bartell, Hale and Young; Young, Jurges and Young; Sisti, Rowell and Hassett. Left on bases, New York 6, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Schumacher 3, by McGee, by Lamanna 4. Struck out, by Schumacher, by McGee 6, by Lamanna 4. Hits, off Schumacher, 7 in 2 2-3 innings; off McGee, 2 in 5 innings; off Bowman, 1 in 1-3 inning; off Lamanna, 6 in 7 innings; off Hutchings, 1 in 2 innings. Winning pitcher, Lamanna. Losing pitcher, Schumacher. Umpires, Dunn, Magerkurth and Stewart. Time, 2h. 30m. Attendance, 1,580.

Red Sox

First Game

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sturm 1b	4	0	2	2	12	0	0
Rolfe 3b	5	2	2	2	2	2	0
Henrich rf	5	2	2	3	3	0	0
J. Di Maggio cf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Gordon 2b	4	0	0	0	1	3	1
Keller lf	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rizzuto, ss	4	1	3	5	2	7	0
Silvestri, c	4	2	2	4	5	1	0
Russo p	2	1	1	2	0	1	0
†Seltzkirk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandler p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	7	15	20	27	15	1
BOSTON							
D Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	4	3	0	0
Finney lb	3	1	0	0	5	2	0
Williams lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Spence rf	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	2	2	1
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Pytlak c	3	0	1	1	7	1	0
Harris p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Peacock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	33	2	7	10	24	8	1

*Batted for Ryba in eighth. †Batted for Russo in sixth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	x	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Silvestri 2, Russo, Sturm, D. Di Maggio, Spence, Rolfe, J. Di Maggio, Gordon. Two-base hits, Silvestri 2, Russo. Three-base hit, Rizzuto. Home run, D. Di Maggio. Sacrifice, Gordon. Double play, Spence and Pytlak. Left on bases, New York 11, Boston 5. Bases on balls, off Harris, off Russo, off Ryba, off Potter 2. Struck out, by Russo 4, by Ryba 5, by Chandler. Hits, off Harris, 8 in 3⅓ innings; off Ryba, 6 in 3⅔ innings; off Potter 1 in 1 inning; off Russo, 6 in 6 innings; off Chandler, 1 in 3 innings. Wild pitch, Potter. Winning pitcher, Russo. Losing pitcher, Harris. Umpires, Summers, Rue, Rommel, and Stewart. Time, 2h. 32m. Attendance about 55,000.

Second Game

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sturm 1b	3	1	0	0	5	1	0
Rolfe, 3b	3	3	2	3	0	2	0
Henrich, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Di Maggio, cf	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Keller, lf	3	2	3	4	1	0	0
Dickey, c	2	1	2	0	4	0	0
Gordon, 2b	3	1	1	1	2	1	0
Rizzuto, ss	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Bonham, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	26	9	10	10	15	6	0
BOSTON							
D. Di Maggio cf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finney lb	2	0	1	1	7	1	1
Williams lf	2	1	1	1	1	0	2
Cronin ss	2	1	2	2	5	4	0
Spence rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabor 3b	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Doerr 2b	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Peacock c	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
J. Wilson p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dobson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	18	2	4	4	15	7	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	
New York	3	0	4	2	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Runs batted in, Keller 2, Dickey 3, Rizzuto, Cronin 2, Henrich, J. Di Maggio. Two-base hits, Keller, Dickey, Rolfe. Home runs, Dickey, Cronin. Double play, Sturm and Rizzuto. Left on bases, New York 4, Boston. Base on balls, by Dobson 2. Struck out, by Bonham 3, by Wilson 2, by Dobson. Hits, off Wilson, 7 in 2 2-3 innings; off Dobson, 3 in 2 1-3 innings. Wild pitch, Dobson. Losing pitcher, Wilson. Umpires, Rue, Rommel, Stewart and Summers. Time, 1h. 5m. Attendance, 32,832.

Hornsby May Bob Up Again As Minor League Manager

NEW YORK, July 2 (The Special News Service)—He's been counted out more often than change for a quarter, but there seems to be a lot of cork in the makeup of Rogers Hornsby, and it would not be surprising to see him bob up again any day now as manager of some minor-league club that is looking for a name with a baseball pedigree.

The Rajah resigned recently as pilot of the Oklahoma City Club when it looked like they were having as much trouble raising the money for his salary as he was in raising a pennant.

Faltering Club

Early this year when the outlook was rosy young John Holland had agreed to pay Hornsby $1,000 a month. Unforeseen circumstances, such as postponements and a faltering club, curbed attendance and before long Owner Holland was concerned as to whether his money and the pay roll would finish in a tie.

Hornsby finally tired of hearing how hard times were knocking at the door. He first suggested that expenses be cut starting at the top, which meant with himself, and finally declared:

"I'm resigning effective today—now!"

That was that, and the Rajah again is on the loose, but before shedding any tears over his plight it might be well to glance over his record.

Four Chances

He's had four chances as manager of major-league clubs. He's managed three minor-league clubs. He was in the big money for years and years, with practically every deal concerning him involving serial-number figures.

In 1925 he signed a three-year contract with the Cards calling for a sum estimated at between $20,000 and $25,000 a year. Late in 1926 he received a two-year contract from the Giants at $40,000, believed to have been tops for a National League player up to that time.

He made more than $60,000 profit from the sale of his Cardinal stock, disposing of it for $116,600. He signed a two-year contract as manager of the Browns in 1936 at $20,000 a year. He got $10,000 as manager of the Baltimore Orioles.

Random Figures

Those are just a few random figures which indicate that baseball was doing all right by Mr. Hornsby. He was shuttled around a lot, but he always managed to land in the money, and with a chip-chip here and a chip-chip there, and here a chip, there a chip, everywhere a chip-chip, it added up to a sizeable fortune.

As the Rajah's baseball fortunes remained on a fairly even keel, his extra-curricular activities were causing him no end of grief, and were climaxed when he was sued by Frank Moore, Cincinnati betting commissioner, for about $90,000, allegedly due on gambling debts. The suit was settled, but it left a bitter taste.

Contract Canceled

That was in 1927, but Hornsby hung around the majors until July, 1937, when again his outside interests emerged to haunt him. Don Barnes, Brown prexy, canceled the Rajah's contract on the strength of a clause giving the club the right to do so "for certain things Hornsby did off the field."

His fortunes went into a brief tailspin after that, dipping into semi-pro baseball before he signed as coach, later as manager, of Baltimore, then of Chatanooga, and finally of Oklahoma City.

Where the next bounce will take him nobody knows, but the Rajah usually manages to take care of the Rajah, so don't count him out. He's a human cork.

Tilden and Lacoste Rated as Standouts

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Tilden, Lacoste, Cochet, Budge and Perry—that's the way the veteran professional star, Karel Kozeluh, ranks the tennis aces he has seen during the last 25 years.

"Tilden and Lacoste stand out. The others are close, Perry was a better all-round player than Budge but I think Budge at his peak could have beaten him.

"Vines? Good serve, good forehand, no backhand. Not good footwork, either. Perry had perhaps the best footwork. Vines and Stoefen had the best serves. Tilden's was great, too. I did not see Bill Johnston at his best. He was little, very quick, California style, on return. For two or three sets he was great, but in championship tennis a man must be good for five sets."

Norm Dalthrop, sophomore star of the 1941 University of Washington basketball and baseball teams, will be lost to the Huskies for 1942 and possibly longer. The speedy forward was called by the draft and already has sent his application for the Army Air Corps.

Novikoff Hitting Hard With Minors

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 2 (AP)—American Association pitchers are not for the moment trusting one Lou Novikoff, late of the collapsible Chicago Cubs.

Certainly Minneapolis and St. Paul pitchers are not trusting Lou.

Lou went on a snarling rampage Sunday, facing eight Minneapolis pitchers in one day, getting seven hits in 11 chances, hitting three home runs, driving in 11 runs and generally disporting himself like a "cousin" something or another.

Slammed Everything

Novikoff slammed high balls, low balls, curves and fast balls. He hit just about everything the harassed collection of southpaws and right handers tossed up.

In his first nine games with Milwaukee, Lou got 21 hits in 42 times for an even .500.

That is mighty hard on pitchers, but it is not at all hard on the gate. Attendance at Milwaukee picked up when Lou came to town along with Manager Charley Grimm. Of course, the Brewers had been going so badly attendance or anything else couldn't go anyway except up. Now showing in the twin cities, Lou is pulling the crowds back through the turnstiles and the entire league anticipates the cash receipts.

Play Every Day

Demoted after a dismal showing with the Cubs, the former Coast League slugger talked excitedly about playing regularly and rattling the horsehide against distant fences. "I got rusty playing with the Cubs—play a day and loaf two," explained Lou. "Play me every day and I'll show you some sock. I got seven for eleven in one day, didn't I?"

That suits Charley Grimm, nominated to net some dividends on the Cubs' new Milwaukee cellar investment. "We're playing him every day and we are letting him swing anyway he wants to," said Grimm. "And I am beginning to understand some of the slugging yarns they tell about this boy on the west coast."

Athletics at Mather Field

Formulation of an expansive athletic program at the United States Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Mather Field, is already under way, it was disclosed recently, with the appointment of David F. Kelley as athletic director by Lieut. Col. Leland R. Hewitt, Commanding Officer of the post.

Kelley, a native Californian, comes to Mather Field for his new duties from St. Regis College of Denver, Colo., where he was head coach in football, basketball, and baseball from 1938 to 1940. He has devoted the past year to advanced study in teachers credentials at College of Pacific. The new Mather Field sports mentor was raised in Sonora, Calif., and has received his college education at Salinas Junior College, Denver University, and College of Pacific. Prior to coaching at St. Regis, Kelley held a similar position at Sonora High School for a period of three years.

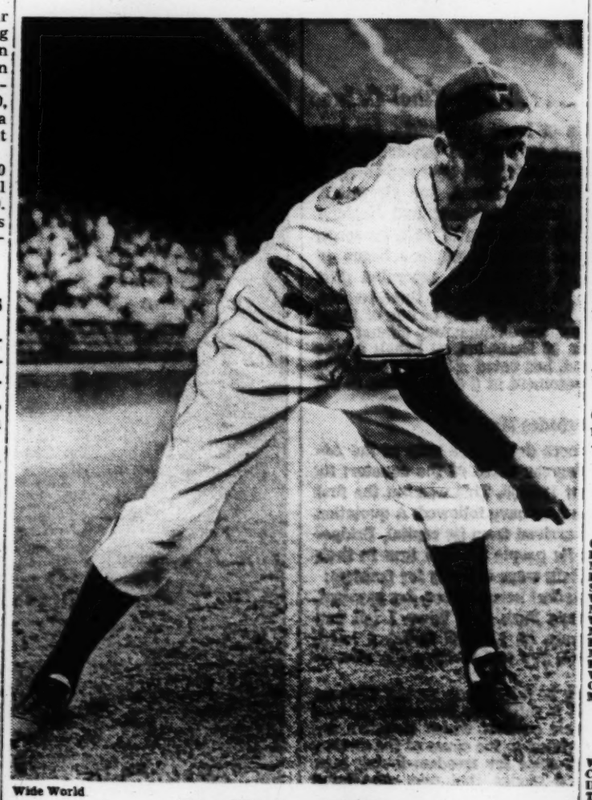
Although construction of the new air training site of the Government is in its earlier stages, indications point to one of the most modern and complete army sports centers on the west coast. Kelley has immediately begun an outline of a tentative schedule designed to provide cadets, students and recruits every possible facility.

An advance contingent now occuping "Tent City," a temporary camp adjacent to the permament base, will benefit within a few days from the preliminary plans. Three softball diamonds, four volleyball courts, an archery range, and possibly a baseball field will be at the disposal of the "Tent City" populace during hours free from duties, as well as for a required daily physical training period.

Kelley is enthusiastic over the wide array of recreational mediums in the offing when Mather Field is officially opened at a date yet to be determined. His athletic program, with intramural and with outside competitors, is expected to embrace all major and minor sports including baseball, football, basketball, boxing, tennis, golf, swimming, badminton, archery, and skeet shooting. If accommodations are not available for some, an attempt will be made to secure co-operation from nearby Sacramento whenever feasible.

Essential equipment for the various sports is being provided through funds made available by the American Red Cross.

Due Here Tomorrow



Wide World

Tom Hughes, Phillies

Up from Baltimore, this young Phillie right-hander is one of the best rookie pitchers in the National League. He won 14 games for Baltimore in 1940. The Phils open a three-game series against the Braves tomorrow.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio and Ernie Bonham, Yankees—Di Maggio hit safely in both halves of doubleheader against Red Sox to tie all-time record for hitting in 44 consecutive games; Bonham pitched four-hit ball in five-inning nightcap.

Paul Trout, Tigers — Pitched three-hit ball to beat White Sox.

Stan Benjamin, Phillies—Made three hits and singled with bases loaded in tenth inning to beat Dodgers.

Johnny Mize, Cardinals—Batted in five runs with four hits, including three-run homer, to help down Pirates.

Max West, Braves—Singled with bases loaded to set off six-run rally that beat Giants.

Phil Marchildon, Athletics—Pitched no-hit ball till eighth inning to stop Senators.

Jeff Heath, Indians—Hit two doubles and two singles in perfect night at bat against Browns.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Cooney	190	30	60	0	8	.316
Rowell	238	28	67	4	24	.282
Moore	199	24	55	4	19	.276
Hassett	91	12	25	0	8	.275
Sisti	188	20	47	1	16	.250
Waner	98	10	24	0	7	.245
Miller	230	24	56	4	27	.243
West	191	27	44	8	29	.230
Masi	61	4	12	0	5	.197
Berres	127	9	24	0	9	.189
Manno	27	2	5	0	4	.185
Ross	39	1	4	0	2	.103
Wietelmann	23	1	3	0	0	.091
Gremp	22	0	1	0	2	.045
Montgomery	5	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Williams	219	66	88	15	54	.402
Cronin	241	48	82	6	49	.340
Di Maggio	277	66	88	4	22	.318
Tabor	237	30	75	9	56	.316
Foxx	219	51	65	11	53	.296
Doerr	190	25	49	8	44	.272
Finney	232	46	65	2	25	.258
Pytlak	163	16	41	1	21	.252
Fox	77	8	19	0	8	.247
Peacock	197	10	25	0	14	.234
Newsome	94	8	21	1	9	.223
Spence	96	11	21	1	13	.214
Carey	10	3	1	0	3	.100

Braves Find Max West's Heavy Bludgeon Helpful

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ignored by National League managers this time in the annual All-Star poll, Maxie West is protesting with his big bat. Since the Braves closed their recent western tour, the husky left fielder has moved forward at a .412 pace and should soon have his seasonal average at a respectable level. It was his single with the bases loaded in the third inning yesterday which touched off a six-run rally and started the downfall of the Giants in the second game of the series.

A year ago West was the hero of the eighth All-Star classic at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, when he blasted a home run into the right-center field stands in the first inning with Arky Vaughan and Billy Herman on base. As the final score was 4-0, this blow was all the Nationals needed.

This spring, however, West has not been of All-star caliber. When the pennant race turned into May his average was down to .176. At the start of June it was four points lower. Even though the Californian has eight homers and 29 runs batted in, his mark has lingered far below what you expect from a big league outfielder. Many critics figured Casey Stengel would trade or sell him, but the Boston pilot still maintains that some fine day Maxie will be one of the league's outstanding sluggers — another Johnny Mize.

However, as West faced this afternoon's double-header with the New York club, he sported a short hitting streak of five contests and —as mentioned previously—had a .412 average over the stretch. Perhaps this is the awakening Stengel has been waiting for. If it is, the Braves will win a lot more games in the second half of the campaign than they did in the first.

From under .200 to over .300 is a long, slow climb after you have been up to the plate close to 200 times. West, at the close of yesterday's 6-4 triumph, was up to .230, with 44 hits in 191 official tries. This was an increase of 33 points since the middle of June. Watch him close in on the charmed circle.

Frank Lamanna made his third start of the season yesterday. Stengel has hoped all along that the right-hander would join Manny Salvo, Art Johnson, Dick Errickson and Al Javery on the front line. This win over the Giants must have boosted Frank's stock, even though he wasn't around at the finish. The heat was terrific down on the field. Under more normal conditions he probably would not have needed help from big John Hutchings, late of Cincinnati. It was Lamanna's third victory. He has beaten the Phillies and Cardinals, also.

Phils Coming

On the marrow the Braves open a three-game series with the Phillies, who early today were in the cellar 27 contests in back of the pace-setting Cardinals. Doc Prothro had won only 20 games—four of them from Stengel. The locals, though, hold a 6-4 edge in the series. There will be a sinlgle here tomorrow and a double-header on the holiday afternoon.

Joe Cronin's flag aspirations in the American League were handed a setback yesterday in Yankee Stadium. Those two defeats left the Red Sox seven full engagements behind the first-place Yanks and only one half contest in front of the pesky White Sox, who always seem to be following them.

Johnson Throws

Cronin should find consolation today, however, in the news that Earl Johnson has started throwing again. Left in Boston while the Red Sox toured the East, the southpaw has rested his arm and confined his workouts to running. But this morning he donned a grey traveling uniform and warmed up with one of Hughie Duffy's young pupils.

The Sox close their Yankee series this afternoon and head back to Shibe Park, Philadelphia. They play one game with the Mackmen tomorrow and, of course, a twin bill on the Fourth. They return to Boston for a week-end series with Washington and then head West for the third time.

Wood Is Paired With Demaret In National P.G.A.

DENVER, Colo. (AP) — National Open Champion Craig Wood will be bracketed with Jimmy Demaret, Nororton, Conn., and Ralph (Rip) Arnold, home club pro, in the 36-hole qualifying rounds of the P. G. A. tournament at Cherry Hills next month.

This trio will tee off at 1:41 p. m. (MST) on July 7, the first day of qualifying, and 11:21 A. M. the next day. The threesomes will get away at seven-minute intervals, beginning at 9:30 a m. The entry list has 117 golfers.

Defending Champion Byron Nelson is bracketed with Denny Shute, Chicago, and Ed Dudley, Colorado Springs, at 11:07 a. m. and 1:27 p. m. Nelson automatically qualifies for match play but will be shooting for the Alex Smith Memorial Medal given to the low shooter.

Starting times for other well-known threesomes are:

Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa.; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., and Mark Fry, Oakland, Calif., 10:18 a. m., 12:38 p. m.

Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.; Gene Sarazen, Tuckahoe, N. Y., and Tommy Armour, Medinah, Ill., 11:28 a. m., 1:48 p. m.

Ralph Guldahl, Chicago; Olin Dutra, Los Angeles, and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., 12:24 p. m., 10:05 a. m.

Walter Hagen, Detroit; Frank Walsh, Rumson, N. J., and Toney Penna, Dayton, Ohio, 1:13 p. m., 10:53 a. m.

Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va.; Lloyd Mangrum, Chicago, and Leonard Ott, Denver, 1:27 p. m., 11:07 a. m.

Horton Smith, Pinehurst, N. C.; Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., and Leo Mallory, Bridgeport, Conn., 1:55 p. m., 11:55 a. m.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .402; Heath, Cleveland, .384.

Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 67; Di Maggio and Williams, Boston, 66.

Runs Batted In—Keller, New York, 68; Di Maggio, New York, 62.

Hits—Heath, Cleveland, 103; Di Maggio, New York, 99.

Doubles—Di Maggio, Boston, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 24.

Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 10; Travis, Washington, 8.

Home Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 17; Johnson, Philadelphia, York, Detroit, and Keller, New York, 16.

Stolen Bases—Kuhel, Chicago, 10; Case, Washington and Heath, Cleveland, 9.

Pitching—(Based on seven decisions)—Feller, Cleveland, 16-4; Ruffing, New York, 8-3.

National League

Batting—Mize, St. Louis, .369; Reiser, Brooklyn, .353.

Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 58; Reiser, Brooklyn, 55.

Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 57; Ott, New York, 51.

Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 93; Moore, St. Louis, 90.

Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 23; Reiser, Brooklyn, 20.

Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 7; Moore, Boston, 6.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, 18; Camilli, Brooklyn, 15.

Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 10; Reese, Brooklyn, Hopp, St. Louis, and Handley, Pittsburgh, 7.

Pitching—(Based on seven decisions)—Riddle, Cincinnati, 8-0; White, St. Louis, 6-1.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2100

Yankees Stretch Winning Streak to Five Games and Increase First-Place Margin

New Yorkers Win Twice; Di Maggio Catches Keeler

By the Associated Press

The Yankee streak that you probably haven't heard anything about is a five-game winning streak—and it may turn out to be more important than Joe Di Maggio's sensational string of hits or the club's chain of home runs. The New York bombers are raiding the strong and the weak alike these days. Their double victory, 7-2 and 9-2, over the rugged Boston Red Sox yesterday gave them a record of nine wins in their past 10 games and increased their American League lead in spite of the fact that the Cleveland Indians won last night at St. Louis.

Di Maggio Hits

Di Maggio, whose hitting streak has captured the fancy of fans to such an extent that a crowd of 52,832 turned out at Yankee Stadium for what otherwise would have been a drab mid-week double-header, lived up to everyone's hope.

He made two hits in the opener and one in the five-inning nightcap to tie Willie Keeler's all-time major league record of hitting in 44 consecutive contests in 1897, when fouls didn't count as strikes.

The Yankees' record streak of 40 home runs in 25 straight tilts ended in the first game. Until yesterday the Yanks hadn't missed hitting a home run since the second half of a double-header June 1 in Cleveland. They passed Detroit's 17-game record a week ago Sunday.

Yankee Threat

The important business at hand, however, is that the Yanks are becoming bold pennant threats. The Indians have been showing some of their expected doldrums and last night Manager Roger Peckinpaugh fined and suspended Roy Weatherly, one of the league's best center fielders, for not hustling.

The Tribe tore into the St. Louis Browns for a 10-6 triumph, with Hal Trosky and pitcher Al Milnar hitting home runs and Jeff Heath having a perfect turn at bat with four hits. But even so the Yankee margin was stepped up to 2½ games.

The Philadelphia Athletics whipped the Washington Senators, 10-1, with a 16-hit offensive and four-hit hurling by rookie Phil Marchildon, who had a no-hitter in his grasp until the eighth inning.

Detroit downed the Chicago White Sox, 5-1, with Paul (Dizzy) Trout pitching three-hit ball and not allowing a run after the first.

Cardinals Lead

The St. Louis Cardinals gained exclusive possession of first place in the National League again by pinning an 11-7 defeat on the Pittsburgh Pirates with a 17-hit assault led by John Mize and Johnny Hopp, each with four hits. Mize batted in five runs, three on a homer in the third inning.

The Brooklyn Dodgers dropped a 6-4 decision to the Phillies when Stan Benjamin singled with the bases loaded in the tenth. This was the first time in 11 games this season the tail-enders had licked the Dodgers, who played like they were caught off guard. The Phils loaded the bases twice in the first inning and sneaked two runs across, then got single tallies in the fifth and seventh, each time tying the score. Altogether the Phillies collected a dozen hits off three Brooklyn pitchers, with Hugh Casey charged with the loss.

The downtrodden Boston Braves came through with a 6-4 victory over the New York Giants in the only other National League game. The Braves crowded six of their 10 hits into one rousing inning for all six of their runs and then coasted home.

Marjorie Row Is Six Under Par Figures

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 2 (AP)—Betty co-eds from seven schools, survivors of first-round matches, meet today in quarter-final play in the first Women's national Intercollegiate golf championship, with the quartet of winners meeting in the semifinals late this afternoon.

Heading the list was Marjorie Row of Detroit, sophomore at Michigan State University, who is six under par for 31 holes of tournament play. However, Eleanor Dudley, the University of Alabama student from Chicago, also had a host of admirers.

Convincing Fashion

Both won their opening starts in convincing fashion, Miss Row defeating Dorothy Hicks of Western Reserve by 6 and 4, and Miss Dudley tacking a 5-and-4 setback on Deborah Morgan of Michigan State.

Today Miss Row was to meet Betty Mackemer of Rollins, who eliminated Marjorie Wendel of Skidmore by 4 and 3, while Miss Dudley collided with Martha Dakin of Miami University, 4-and-3 victor over Mary Jane Wilson of Bouve School in Boston.

Other Pairings

Other pairings were Betty Putnam of Arizona, 4-and-3 upset winner over Pat Grant of Oklahoma Baptist, vs Eddell Wortz of Stephens, who defeated Mary Lou Eaton of Ohio State, 4 and 3; and Laberta Little of Rollins, 2 up victor over Ruth Thomas of Hillsdale, vs Francis Ann McCanna of St. Mary of the Woods (Terre Haute, Ind.) who eliminated 99-pound Mitzie Levine of Western Reserve, by 6 and 4.

The finals are scheduled tomorrow, over 18 holes.

Par Was Too Much For 'Open' Golfers

FORT WORTH (AP)—Before the recent National Open golf championship there was talk that the Colonial course here was not so tough and that the scoring record for the Open might be broken.

But the sharpshooters found plenty of trouble when they got here. Only two golfers broke par—Denny Shute had a one-under-par 69 in the first round and Ben Hogan a 68 in the third round. Craig Wood's winning score was 284, four over par for 72 holes and three strokes above Ralph Guldahl's Open record of 281.

Despair and Glee on Pitch

Wide World

Genuine Soccer Drama Viewed Here

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—This scene occurred during the last minute of a match between Huracan and Racing here recently, when player Mendez of Huracan kicked a goal to tie the score, 2-2. Perdomo and Rodriguez of the Huracans, at the left, are rushing to congratulate Mendez. Cuello and Garcia of the Racing team lie in desperation on the ground while their teammate Salomon (hand on hips) looks on disgustedly.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Di Maggio Almost Stopped

Like all ball players in record streaks, Joe Di Maggio had some close calls. Twice while running up his at-least-one-hit-a-game string, the Yankee slugger narrowly escaped a break.

On June 17 the New York club was playing the White Sox in the stadium. Going into the seventh inning Di Maggio was hitless. In that frame he drove a ball directly at Luke Appling, the Chicago shortstop. Luke was set to turn the grounder into a routine out, when it suddenly took a hop over his head. It went down in the books, of course, as a single.

Hit to Appling

The following day the Yankees were still playing the White Sox and Di Maggio hit another grounder toward Appling. It was well tagged, as they say in the dugout. Luke knocked it down, but could not make the play to first base. The official scorer called it a hit. The ball players say the scorer was right, but the point is, on another day Appling might have been a foot nearer third base and handled the ball. However, the rest of Joe's safeties have been line drives.

In hanging up his streak, Di Maggio has had four-hit games against the Senators and Tigers. On May 24 he got one hit off Chase, another facing Carrasquel and two after Anderson walked out of the bull pen. On June 20 the Yankee star added two hits each off Buck Newsom and southpaw Archie McKain. Twice Joe came up with three-hit days against the Browns and once in a series with the White Sox. Southpaws or right-handers, they all looked alike to the new streak champion.

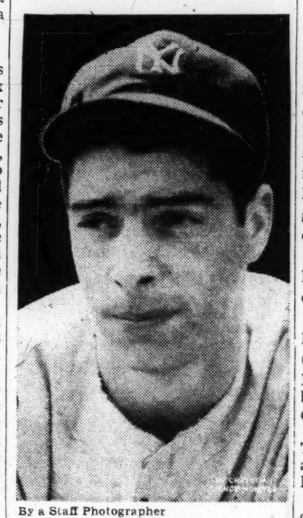
Met Feller

Not even the great Feller was able to stop Di Maggio. The two clashed twice during the string. On June 2 Joe looked at Rapid Robert's fast stuff and emerged with two-base knocks. Twelve days later they met again and the streak remained alive. On this occasion Joe made only one, but it was enough. Neither could the best knuckleball in the league interrupt the march. In fact, it was against Dutch Leonard that Di Mag equalled George Sisler's American League standard. Too, the underhand slants of Elden Auker felt the sting of Joe's bludgeon.

Di Maggio gives Manager Joe McCarthy an assist for his good fortune. The outfielder recalls the times when the skipper let him swing with the count three and nothing—a soft pitch nine times out of 10. Managers often make their men "take" this ball.

If they were playing together today, Di Maggio would look about as much like Willie Keeler as Babe Ruth did like Rabbit Maranville. Keeler was under five-five and a choke hitter. When they asked him how he got on base so often he answered: "I hit 'em where they ain't." Di Maggio, two inches over the six-foot level and weighing 200 pounds, sometimes hits them where they are, yet too hot to handle.

When Brooklyn first looked at Keeler they called him too small. Willie reminded the Dodgers of the bat boy. But after a while they had to like him. He was always on base.



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Di Maggio

Did You Know?

In 1927 when Babe Ruth established his home run record of 60, he hit 24 at New York, eight at Boston, seven at St. Louis, five each at Philadelphia and Washington, four each at Detroit and Cleveland, and three at Chicago.

Stars Move Forward In Net Tourney

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 2 (AP)—Seymour Greenberg of Northwestern University and Edward Moylan of Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala, seeded second and seventh respectively, paced the field in the Eastern Intercollegiate men's singles tennis championship into the quarter-final round yesterday.

Rain forced a cancellation of the late afternoon play for the second day, delaying the other matches.

Greenberg toppled William Wilkins, Southern Methodist, 6—2, 6—1, in the third round, while Moylan eliminated Fred Higginbotham, also of Southern Methodist, 7—5, 6—2.

Defending Champion George Toley of Southern California won a second-round match from William Gifford of Cornell, 6—4, 6—4.

Fourth-seeded Ronald Edwards of San Jose (Calif.) State downed Elstom Wyatt of the U. S. Naval Academy, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0, the second-round match having been halted at 3—3 in the second set.

Third-seeded Frank Mehner of the University of Utah put out Steve L. Ham of Princeton, 6—3, 6—3.

Fourth-seeded Raymond Gladman of Rice made the freshman quarter-final bracket with a 6—2, 8—6 win over Guy Garber of the University of Miami.

Ham and Stanley Bellows, 3d, of Princeton went into the semi-final round of the varsity doubles with a 6—4, 0—6, 6—1 victory over Wyatt and Bill Godfrey of Navy.

Other results:

Varsity Singles, First Round
Landon Buchanan, Virginia, won by default from Alan Fleming, Lafayette.
Howard Bryant, St. John's, won by default from Robert Decker, Miami.

Freshman Singles, Second Round
Walter Driver, Texas, defeated Peter Goldman, Amherst, 6—4, 6—2.
Arthur Prochaska, Presbyterian, defeated Takeshi Matsuoka, Columbia, 6—0, 6—2.
Edgar Buttenheim, Princeton, defeated George Burgwin, Yale, 6—1, 6—0.

Varsity Singles, Second Round
Dick Morris, Rice, defeated Hans Omentisch, St. John's, 8—6, 6—4.
Olen Parks, Notre Dame, defeated Cliff Berg, Utah, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.
Maurice Fincher, Texas, defeated Howard Bryant, St. John's 6—2, 6—1.

Varsity Doubles, First Round
William Blalock and Henry Batjer, Texas, defeated Julian Hemphill and Robert Hendrie, Williams, 6—1, 6—3.

Freshman Singles, Second Round
Walter Driver, Texas, defeated Peter Goldman, Amherst, 6—4, 6—2.

Evans Makes 24th Start In Western

COLORADO, SPRINGS, Colo., July 2 (AP)—Chick Evans is the Old Man River of golf. He keeps on rollin' in his mild-voiced, leisurely way.

The friendly Chicago veteran, former national open and amateur champion, is here competing for the 24th year in the western amateur championships. Nobody still playing competitive golf has been at it as long as Chick.

He first played in the western in 1906, long before most of this year's contestants were born. He has won it eight times, including a four-year streak ending in 1923.

Had a 75

Evans shot a respectable 39-36—75, five over par on Broadmoor's mountain-framed fairways in the first leg of the 36-hole qualifying tests yesterday, which placed him in the top third of the slim field of 63.

Another such performance today seemed sure to land the veteran in the match-play bracket of defending champion Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, Wash., and the 31 low shooters for 36 holes.

Evans shakes his head over some of the changes the years have brought in golf and contends that the National Intercollegiate meet "is the only real amateur tournament we have left."

Five tall Stanford University youngsters underlined his assertion with their work yesterday, all shooting 75 or better although four of them had no chance to try the deceptive course beforehand.

Ray Brownell, shy 6-foot-3-inch sophomore from Monterey, Calif., who was runner-up for the National Collegiate Saturday, led the field at the halfway stage with the day's only par round—37-33—70. Gordon Hough, San Francisco senior, rattled off a 71, Dee Replogle of Oklahoma City a 72 and their teammates, Frank Tatum of Los Angeles and Warren Berl of San Francisco, 75 each.

Ward at 71

Also in at 71 were Ward, Harry Todd of Dallas, who won the Western crown two years ago, and John Stammer, Oklahoma champion from Oklahoma City. John Kraft of Denver, Vern Stewart of Albuquerque and L. B. (Bud) Maytag of Colorado Springs were grouped with Replogle at 72.

Ward as defending champion did not have to qualify, but decided to try to win the medal.

Crooner Bing Crosby, who reported a 76, said he had to leave by train today for Hollywood and his Thursday broadcast. Ellsworth Vines, lanky tennis professional, also scored a 76.

Northwestern's Nine Teams Just Barely Pass .500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University's nine athletic teams just barely passed the .500 per cent mark in dual meet competition for the 1940-41 school year, winning 51 engagements and losing 49.

The tennis team which won eight out of 10 matches and placed second in the Big Ten standings compiled the best record for the year. The football team, winner of six out of eight games, had the next best mark. Although the track team lost both of its dual meets, the team wound up the year with the best record of a Purple track team in recent years. The team scored 27 points to place fourth in the Big Ten championships.

Fencing was another team which did not fare so well in dual meets, but came through with winning performances in the championship tournaments. The team won three out of eight dual meets, but won the national intercollegiate championship and placed second in the Big Ten, one-half point behind the winner.

A summary of the dual meet competition for the year follows:

Sport	Won	Lost	Pct.
Tennis	8	2	.800
Football	6	2	.750
Golf	8	5	.615
Swimming	5	4	.555
Baseball	12	13	.480
Basketball	7	11	.388
Fencing	3	5	.375
Wrestling	2	5	.286
Track	0	2	.000
	52	49	.510

All-Star Team Selected For Game With Crackers

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Selection of an All-Star team to meet the league-leading Atlanta Crackers in the annual Southern association All-Star game in Atlanta July 7 was announced last week. The team was picked by southern sports writers.

All but three of the 12 players are hitting .300 or over. The Crackers will pit a team average of .287 against them.

The sports writers awarded the accolade of unanimous choice to two Crackers, Catcher Paul Richards and Pitcher Ed Heusser, although both of course will not be available to the All Stars. Richards was picked for the fourth straight time as an All-Star, as was Emil Mailo, Atlanta outfielder, although the latter's choice was not unanimous.

Pitching Staff

The All-Star pitching staff will include: Evans of Chattanooga, who has won 11 and lost two; Veverka of Memphis, 13-4; Manders of Knoxville, 11-6; Meers of Nashville, 8-3, and Hudlin of Little Rock, 8-3.

All-Star catchers will be Lewis of Chattanooga, Jackson of Knoxville, and Hank Bremer of New Orleans. Jackson, with a .332 average is the heaviest hitter of the trio. Lewis is hitting .323, while Bremer's .243 is one of three under .300. The others are .286 for Ankenman of New Orleans and .270 for Culler of Nashville, both of whom are infielders.

The league's leading hitter, Les Fleming, Nashville first baseman, heads the list of All-Star infielders. Fleming, although he has slipped recently, is hitting .400.

Layne, Chattanooga shortstop, who is hitting at a .384 clip, and Second Baseman Letchas of Chattanooga, an even .300 hitter, complete the infield selections.

Outfield

In the All-Star outfield will be Mike Dejan of Birmingham, currently hitting .352; Hockett of Nashville, .363; Mauldin of Knoxville, .324; and Kukon of Knoxville, .318.

The July 7 encounter will be the fourth Southern Association All-Star tilt, and marks Atlanta's second time as host. The Crackers beat the All-Stars 14-4 in the first of the series back in 1938. In 1939, the Memphis Chicks shut out the All-Stars, 3-0. Last year, the All-Stars won for the first time, whipping Nashville 6-1.

* * *

More than 1,200 Florida State League baseball fans, gathering at parks around the league last week end, selected by ballot an All-Star team that, if it meets the St. Augustine Saints in the loop's fourth annual All-Star game July 5, will have a combined batting average of nearly .330.

Every man on the squad except one, was a .300 or better slugger. The lone exception was Maurice Lee, Orlando third baseman, who nosed out Eddie Jusczy of Daytona by eight votes.

Eddie Harper, Deland lefthander, polled the most ballots—869, while Jim Pruitt of Gainesville was second high with 694.

Only three on this year's all-star team saw service in the 1940 All-Star game—Harrington of Deland, Groat of Leesburg, and Pruitt. All others are newcomers.

The All-Star game will be played Saturday night at City Island Park in Daytona Beach. C. J.

Weatherly Sent Back by Manager After Suspension

ST. LOUIS, July 2 (AP)—Manager Roger Peckinpaugh of the Cleveland Indians announced last night Outfielder Roy Weatherly has been suspended indefinitely without pay "for not hustling as he should."

The suspension came as a sequel to a $25 fine handed Weatherly by Peckinpaugh, who accused the veteran outfielder of not hustling during the Indians' games with the Chicago White Sox last Sunday. It was understood Weatherly was ordered back to Cleveland immediately.

A Texan, Weatherly has been playing professional baseball since 1934. Last year he hit .303. He was one of the Cleveland holdouts this spring and did not sign his contract until the training season was about half over.

Johns Hopkins Lacrosse Team Given Trophy

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Johns Hopkins University yesterday was awarded the Wingate Trophy, emblematic of the national Intercollegiate lacrosse championship. The award was made by the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

Johns Hopkins swept through its 12-game schedule undefeated and untied, rolling up 150 points to 19 for its combined opponents.

Pro vs. Amateur in Tennis; Davis Cup Play Next Year

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 2 (AAP)—Tennis players in all parts of Australia are discussing the unanimous decision of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia that amateurs should be permitted to meet professionals in matches for war funds.

The Australian Association decided to urge the United States Association to approve the suggestion of the All India Association for open tournaments benefiting war funds.

Harry Hopman, writing in the Melbourne Herald, says that the problem of amateurs and professionals playing in the same event is not a matter of the amateur losing caste but a policy of protection for the amateur game. He said the world's leading amateurs would love "to have a crack" at the foremost professionals.

MELBOURNE, July 2 (AAP)—Sir Norman Brookes, President of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association, predicts a resumption of Davis Cup tennis next year. Sir Norman based his prediction upon Russia's entry into the war, which he said "assures us of a comparatively early victory."

There are prospects that Australia could collect a strong team if the Davis Cup competition is resumed. Among those available are Adrian Quist, who was rejected for military service; Doug Bromwich, at present doing national military service; Colin Long, stationed in Palestine where he recently won the singles championship of that country; Lieut. Don Turnbull, with the army abroad and Lieut. R. Schlesinger.

The Australian Interstate championships have been suspended during the war but there have been many charity matches which provided needed competition for promising juniors.

Vogel Sets Iowa Record for Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa — Seventeen years for Otto Vogel as University of Iowa baseball coach—and the same number of seasons for the next six ranking Hawkeye coaches of that sport in tenure of service.

Since Arthur Knipe, who also coached football and track, became the first paid baseball coach at the state university in 1900, fourteen men have been in charge of the sport.

But none approached the tenure of Vogel, who started in 1925, or approached the record of his teams which now includes 232 victories and 152 defeats, one conference title and two shares, and 32 wins in 44 league games of the past four seasons.

Nearest to Vogel in length of service was Maury Kent, who coached in 1908 and again from 1914 to 1918. Six of the other mentors held the job for only one year.

Among the facts discovered after research into the history of coaches of baseball at Iowa: Howard Jones, the football coach who developed two title teams, tutored baseball in 1919; Walter Stewart, present Des Moines attorney and member of the Iowa athletic board, was coach in 1911 and 1912; S. Clyde Williams, Iowa's first all-western back, served in 1902 and 1903; and Sam Barry, who coached two title basketball teams, doubled in baseball in 1923 and 1924.

Players Booked For N. Y. Rovers

NEW YORK (CP)—New York Rovers of the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League will be bolstered for next season's campaign by three players of the Allan Cup champions, Regina Rangers, it was announced at Madison Square Garden.

Freddie Metcalfe, who coached Regina last year and will handle the Rovers next winter, announced he is bringing with him Jim Henry, young goalie, and two husky defensemen, Gordon Davidson and Alex Sandalack.

All three are considered here as probably prospects for evenutal professional play with New York Rangers of the National League, parent club of the Rovers.

Marlowe Sisters Prominent

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Helen Marlowe took up tennis because her mother disliked sharks and as a result eastern tennis fans are getting a look at a brand new sister act on the courts.

Before 1930, Helen's favorite diversion was swimming in Catalina Bay. But her mother had heard stories of sharks and didn't want her daughter involved in any unpleasant fish stories. So she suggested tennis as a substitute. In no time at all, sister Mercedes took up the game, too.

They won the national Girls' doubles championship back in 1930, defeating the Palfrey Sisters, Sarah and Joan, in the finals. From 1936 to 1938, they toured the Orient, beating all comers in China, Japan, the Philippines and Siam. To wind up the trip, Helen stepped out on her own and won the Oriental singles championship at Manila.

Shine In Doubles

This week they're playing in the Eastern Clay Courts championships at Jackson Heights. Helen already has reached the third round, where Helen today is scheduled for a meeting with another Californian, Pat Canning, in the third round. Mercedes will compete only in the doubles tournament—and doubles is where they really shine.

Nowadays they steer very clear of sharks, doing all their traveling by air. Mercedes recently covered 10,000 miles by plane in less than five weeks and they even plan to fly to Philadelphia next week for the Middle States championships.

In 30 Minutes

Another and more prominent member of the tournament cast, Frankie Parker, arrived yesterday to begin the defense of his men's singles championship. He promptly became the center of interest when he won two matches in 30 minutes flat and went right into the fourth round. All the other Californians — Gene Mako, Frank Kovacs, Ted Schroeder, Charley Mattmann and Jack Kramer—also advanced.

The only untoward developments in the women's tournament were the defaults of two seeded players—Helen Bernhard of New York, No. 3, and Barbara Bradley of San Francisco, No. 7. The other favorites, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, New York; Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco; Margaret Osborne, Los Angeles, and Miss Canning, of Hidden Valley, Calif., all won. Miss Wolfenden, a round ahead of the rest, got into the quarter-finals.

No Hits Common

MACON, Ga., July 2 (AP)—No-hit, no-run baseball is just a breeze for Macon's sandlot pitchers.

Little Billy Joe Davis, 14, of the local Dodgers pitched a perfect seven-inning game Monday, allowing no runners to reach first base.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 1

International League
Buffalo 11-2, Montreal 2-3.
Rochester 11-17, Toronto 4-7.
Newark 5, Syracuse 2.
Jersey City 8, Baltimore 6.

American Association
Indianapolis 11, Columbus 8.
Toledo 5, Louisville 0.
Minneapolis 10, Kansas City 2.
St. Paul 5, Milwaukee 2.

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 14, Los Angeles 3.
San Diego 3, Seattle 2.
Hollywood 6, San Francisco 1 (10 innings).
Sacramento 3-8, Portland 0-1 (2nd seven innings).

Texas League
Beaumont 10-3, Shreveport 7-6.
Dallas 7, Tulsa 6.
San Antonio at Houston, rain.
Fort Worth at Oklahoma City, rain.

Southern Association
Little Rock 9, Knoxville 7.
Atlanta 9, Birmingham 5.
Memphis 11, Nashville 2.
Chattanooga 4, New Orleans 3.

Eastern League
Williamsport 3, Springfield 3 (5 innings tie, rain, second postponed).
Wilkes-Barre 5-5, Albany 4-1 (First 10 innings).
Scranton at Binghampton (2), rain.
Elmira at Hartford, rain.

National League

	W	L	PC	GB
St. Louis	48	23	.676	
Brooklyn	47	24	.662	1
New York	37	31	.544	9½
Cincinnati	36	33	.522	11
Pittsburgh	28	34	.452	15½
Chicago	31	39	.443	16½
Boston	25	39	.391	19½
Philadelphia	20	49	.290	27

Results July 1
Boston 6, New York 4.
St. Louis 11, Pittsburgh 7.
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 4 (10 innings).
Only games scheduled.

American League

	W	L	PC	GB
New York	44	26	.629	
Cleveland	43	30	.589	2½
Boston	36	32	.529	7
Chicago	36	33	.522	7½
Detroit	36	36	.500	9
Philadelphia	33	36	.478	10½
Washington	26	43	.377	17½
St. Louis	24	42	.364	18

Results July 1
New York 7, Boston 2.
New York 9, Boston 2 (5 inns).
Detroit 5, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 10, Washington 1.
Cleveland 10, St. Louis 6.

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New Films in Prospect for the Holiday—Summer Concert News

Varied List of Pictures Coming to First-Run Houses

A full list of new films is arriving in town this week in advance of the holiday. The scheduled newcomers include the following:

Paramount and Fenway — "Man Hunt," with Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett; and "Thieves Fall Out," with Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. Beginning Thursday.

Keith Memorial—"She Knew All the Answers," with Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone; and "Bachelor Daddy," with Baby Sandy, Edward Everett Horton, and Donald Wood. Beginning Thursday.

Metropolitan — "Moon Over Miami," with Betty Grable, Don Ameche, and Robert Cummings; and "I'll Wait for You," with Robert Sterling, Marsha Hunt, and Virginia Weidler. Beginning Thursday.

State and Orpheum—"Billy the Kid," with Robert Taylor; and "Adventure in Washington." Beginning Thursday.

Fine Arts—"The Red Army on the March." Russian film. Began Tuesday.

'Moon Over Miami'

The new Technicolor musical, "Moon Over Miami," coming to the Metropolitan, has a story about two sisters, played by Betty Grable and Carole Landis, and their aunt, set forth by Charlotte Greenwood. The latter invests a $5,000 inheritance in a holiday trip to a Miami Beach hotel in the hope of finding a millionaire husband for one of the girls. Eight songs by Robin and Rainger will be heard, and there are dance routines arranged by Hermes Pan. Walter Lang directed. Don Ameche and Robert Cummings have two of the top roles, and in the supporting cast are Jack Haley and Cobina Wright, Jr.

The companion feature, "I'll Wait for You," is an MGM drama about a racketeer who takes refuge on a farm and while there acquires a new point of view. Robert Sterling, Marsha Hunt, Virginia Weidler, Fay Holden, Henry Travers, and Paul Kelly are the principal players.

'She Knew All the Answers'

The incoming film at the Keith Memorial, "She Knew All the Answers," is described as a comedy about a night club star, a millionaire playboy, whom she wishes to marry, and a banker who is the guardian of the playboy. Joan Bennett, John Hubbard, and Franchot Tone play the three parts, respectively. Eve Arden and William Tracy have two of the supporting roles.

The companion feature, "Bachelor Daddy," discovers Baby Sandy on the steps of a bachelors' club with a note asking that they take care of him until the child's mother can claim him. Among other things Baby Sandy keeps a candy firm from going bankrupt and brings romance to the bachelors. In the cast are Edward Everett Horton and Donald Wood. Also on the program at the Keith Memorial will be a new "Information, Please?"

* * *

'Man Hunt'

The Twentieth Century-Fox film, "Man Hunt," announced for the Paramount and Fenway, appears to be a melodrama about the Nazi secret service and its operations in Germany and England in the period just before the war. The story, which comes from Geoffrey Household's novel, "Rogue Male," is about a sharpshooter who is caught aiming a rifle at Adolf Hitler, manages to escape to England, but is pursued there by Nazi agents. Besides Joan Bennett and Walter Pidgeon, the cast includes George Sanders, John Carradine, and Roddy McDowell.

The other feature, "Thieves Fall Out," is set forth as a comedy about a newly married couple who become involved with gangsters. Eddie Albert, Joan Leslie, Jane Darwell, and Alan Hale are the players.

* * *

At South Station

Short features announced for the program at the South Station Theater beginning Friday include the following: Wendell Willkie in "Information Please," "The Anzacs in Action," Fitzpatrick travel film on the Yosemite Valley, Tilden in a tennis film, "Howard Hill Hunts with Bow and Arrow," a film on roller skating, two color cartoons, "Music in the Morgan Manner," Three Stooges comedy, and newsreels.

* * *

'Billy the Kid'

At the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday the principal film will be "Billy the Kid," a Western, suggested by Walter Noble Burns' book, "The Saga of Billy the Kid." The photography is in technicolor. Robert Taylor has the role of the outlaw, and among the other players are Brian Donlevy, Ian Hunter, Mary Howard, Gene Lockhart, and Lon Chaney, Jr.

The other feature, "Adventure in Washington," is a story about the Senate page boys, and the influence which a Senator and a radio reporter had on one of them. Herbert Harshall, Virginia Bruce, Gene Reynolds, Samuel S. Hinds, Ralph Morgan, and Vaughan Glaser are among the players.

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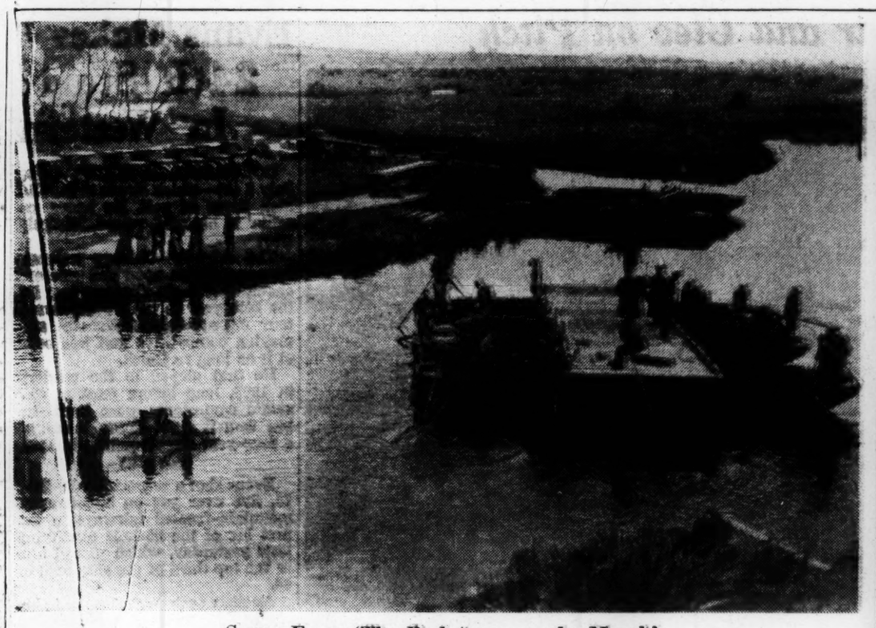
At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday at the Exeter, the feature films will be "The Great American Broadcast," with Alice Faye and Jack Oakie, and "The Trial of Mary Dugan," with Laraine Day and Robert Young.



Scene From 'The Red Army on the March'
Soviet film now on the screen at the Fine Arts Theater.

Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett
In the Twentieth Century-Fox film, "Man Hunt," coming to the Paramount and Fenway.

Charlotte Greenwood and Jack Haley
In "Moon Over Miami," coming Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan.

Bessarabia and Soviet Troops

Two Russian films — "Soviet Frontiers on the Danube" and "The Red Army" — have been combined and brought to the screen at the Fine Arts under the title of "The Red Army on the March." The first of them recounts, from the Soviet point of view, the occupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina by Russia a year ago, and the second of them sets forth views of the Russian army, methods of training, types of equipment, maneuvers, and a review of the troops in Moscow.

The films, which follow the documentary style of presentation, presumably were prepared as much for showing at home as abroad. In "Soviet Frontiers on the Danube," there is a brief preamble, sketching in a background of the occupied territories and drawing contrasts between the people on the Soviet and Rumanian sides of the frontier. Emphasis is laid, too, on the Soviet troops marching in to occupy the territory. This emphasis becomes somewhat repetitious as the camera turns from one city to another. But though the Russian authorship of the production is unmistakable, and Russian audiences probably are the primary concern, a running commentary in English has been provided for showing of the films in this country.

The films are of immediate interest because of the current turn of events. But there is also interest in the types that are recorded by the camera, the glimpses of a strange land, the wide plains and rivers, the costumes, the suggestion of different customs and varied occupations. The photography in "The Red Army" is more striking than in "Soviet Frontiers on the Danube." Some of it is of unusual quality, with a feeling for light and shade, and a sense of contrast.

The Russian flavor of the program is carried further by a short film, "Folk Dances in the U. S. S. R.," and the defense aspect is by the brief "Power for Defense—U. S. A.

E. F. M.

Concerts at Cummington

A series of concerts to be given during the summer is announced by the Cummington School. The concerts, which will be at four o'clock Sunday afternoons at the Playhouse-in-the-Hills, Cummington, Mass., will be as follows:

July 13—Recital by Orrea Pernel, violinist, and Gregory Tucker, pianist.
July 27—Recital of chamber music by Orrea Pernel, violin; Louise Rood Viola; George Brown, violoncello; Gregory Tucker, piano.
Aug. 3—Recita by Bruce Simonds, piano, and Orrea Pernel, violin—sonatas.
Aug. 17—Violin recital by Hugo Kortschak.
Aug. 24—Ensemble program by members of the school.

Esplanade Concerts

The thirteenth season of Esplanade Concerts will open at the Hatch Memorial Shell near the foot of Mt. Vernon Street, Sunday evening at 8:30. Concerts will be given this year until Tuesday evening, July 29, with programs each evening except Saturday. The orchestra as usual will be composed of Boston Symphony men under the leadership of Arthur Fiedler.

At the opening concert a Hammond electric organ, given by former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, will be heard for the first time at the shell. It will be played by Wilfrid Tremblay in two numbers, Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" and the Handel Largo. The program will also include the Andante Cantabile from Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, the Prelude to Wagner's "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg," the Bacchanale from Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah," Bach-Wilhelmj Air on the G string, Strauss' "Tales from the Vienna Woods," and Dvořák's Slavonic Dance in C major.

Three special Esplanade concerts for children will be given on Wednesday mornings, July 9, 16, and 23, at 10 a. m.

As in the past contributions are sought for maintenance of the concerts. They may be sent to the Esplanade Concerts Fund, Merchants National Bank.

Tonight at the Pops'

March, "Pomp and Circumstance" . . . Elgar
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" . . . Paisiello
Minuet of "The Will-o'-the-Wisps," from "The Damnation of Faust" . . . Berlioz
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" . . . Wagner
Piano Concerto in D major . . . . . Haydn
Soloist: Helen Zoe Duncan
Bolero . . . . . Ravel
"Invitation to the Dance" . . . Weber-Berlioz
"Bach Goes to Town" . . . . Alec Templeton
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka . . . Strauss

Primaries Exempt From Hatch Act

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 2 (AP)—The Hatch Act against "pernicious political activities" in an election does not extend to primaries, Federal Judge Louie W. Strum ruled yesterday in sustaining a demurrer to an indictment charging three men with violating the Act.

His ruling freed D. W. Whitehurst, Police Chief of the municipality of Ormond; Dennis Malphurs, Work Projects Administration timekeeper, and Elvie Parry, WPA carpenters' helper, of charges they violated the Act which prohibits political activity by Federal employees.

The indictment charged the three sought to influence the vote of Frank M. Strickland, WPA employee, in the 1940 primary.

In a memorandum attached to his order, Judge Strum said that at the time the Hatch Act became law, Aug. 2, 1939, the uniform holding of the courts was that the word "election" as used in the statutes did not include nominating primaries.

Nazi Funds 'Freeze' in Manila

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's order taking executive control of German funds and surveillance of property went into effect June 16, in the Philippines. Hardly a surprise, it nevertheless fell like a grim blow of war on the few score Germans in the Philippines. Although they adhere to Hitler almost without exception, they had hoped to the last that their own fortune would escape the consequences of Hitler's policy. Before the order went formally into effect, banks had clamped down and refused to handle transactions involving Germans.

These people are chiefly employed in the Philippines either in business or in technical capacities, as chemists, engineers, and sugar-mill experts. It is widely believed that they saw far enough ahead to have begun long ago concealing their wealth through friends, as among the Swiss and the Spaniards, and that no surprising sums will be left patently in their own accounts. Exchange is still free between Zurich and Manila, of course, as between Barcelona and Manila, and as long as discretion were used considerabl remittances could be made quite openly—of course, not in the Germans' names.

If it comes to a round-up of the persons themselves, the Army and the Navy will know exactly what to do. Their "intelligence" services have not been asleep. But what really goes on is a steady exodus of Germans from Manila, under their official passports.

President's Speech For All Ball Fans

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — The fans at all the big league baseball games Friday afternoon will hear President Roosevelt's Fourth of July speech.

Director Fiorello La Guardia of the Office of Civilian Defense announces that arrangements had been made to carry the President's words to the shirt-sleeved thousands by radio and the public address systems of the various baseball parks.

The President's address and attendant ceremonies, all lasting 10 minutes, will begin at four o'clock, Eastern Standard time. National unity is to be emphasized and there will be a pledge of fealty to the flag.

Veterans' organizations and communities holding special exercises also will receive the ceremonies by radio. One feature, Mr. La Guardia said, will be that when the Marine Band begins playing the Star Spangled Banner from Washington, bands the country over will join in. It will be the first time in history, he said that bands throughout the country have played the National Anthem simultaneously.

Helen Zoe Duncan
Soloist at the Pops in the Haydn Piano Concerto in D this evening.

WPA Moves To Cut Rolls By 400,000

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—State administrators of the Work Projects Administration tackled a huge WPA employment reduction job today.

They met with Howard O. Hunter, WPA Commissioner, in an annual two-day session, faced this time with the necessity of cutting the rolls about 400,000 to a level of 1,000,000 for the Nation.

A spokesman said the WPA appropriation bill passed by Congress June 30 allotted $875,000,000 for the program in the fiscal year which began July 1. This would permit employment of about 1,000,000—a figure suggested to Congress by President Roosevelt as a desirable average for this fiscal year. The preceding fiscal year appropriation was $1,350,000,000.

WPA employment nationally averaged 1,700,000 in the last fiscal year until spring when reductions brought it down to about 1,400,000 by June 30. The spokesman said the added 400,000 cut would be effected "immediately," possibly within a week and "surely" by July 15.

As a preliminary to the meeting of state administrators, Mr. Hunter and the eight regional directors, discussed terms of the new bill and changes in it from previous measures.

An example of how the reductions will be made nationally was furnished last week when George H. Field, Chicago Regional Director and Acting Illinois State Administrator, announced the Illinois July quota would be dropped from 93,000 to 66,500, an all-time low since the WPA program began. The State office said the new appropriation bill would not change the 66,500 July figure materially. Illinois' peak WPA employment was 247,000 in 1938.

O'Daniel Appears Winner in Texas

DALLAS, July 2 (AP)—Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel, who three years ago was selling flour through a radio program with Hillbilly music and songs of his own composition, will go to the United States Senate soon unless an official count alters his apparent special election victory.

Back to seats in the House after a strenuous campaign go Rep. Martin Dies, Chairman of a committee to investigate un-American activities, and Lyndon Johnson, Roosevelt Administration friend. Mr. Johnson finished a close second and Mr. Dies a badly beaten fourth on the basis of unofficial returns from Saturday's election.

Although Bob Johnson, Texas Election Bureau manager, said returns from all the State's 254 counties had been carefully checked, he warned there was still a possibility of error. An official canvass will be made July 14.

The final Election Bureau count showed: O'Daniel 175,368, Johnson 174,273, Attorney General Gerald C. Mann 140,853, Dies 80,601.

The election was held to choose a successor to the late Senator Morris Sheppard.

Three Bookniga Officers Convicted

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — Three former officials of the defunct Bookniga Corporation, which the Government depicted as a Communist propaganda agency, were convicted July 1 on charges growing out of alleged failure to register with the State Department as foreign agents.

Raphael Rush, Vice-President, and Norman Weinberg, Secretary, were convicted of failing to register, a charge to which Morris Liskin, President, pleaded guilty. The three also were convicted of conspiracy to evade registration.

The Government charged that Bookniga for a decade had been the United States outlet for subversive literature which the Russian Government sought to disseminate here. The defendants contended that their organization was a legitimate commercial book firm

NBC to Increase Short-Wave Power

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Short-wave programs to Europe will be carried on beams with four times the present power in an expanded regular service to be inaugurated July 4, the National Broadcasting Company announced yesterday.

Giant transmitters, recently reconstructed, will carry Independence Day programs to all European countries. President Roosevelt's Fourth of July speech will reach Europe with less chance of interference.

AMUSEMENTS

JULY 4th at OCEAN BEACH PARK NEW LONDON, CONN.
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WILLIAM SAROYAN
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THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30 — SUN PERF. 8:30 P. M.

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"Out of the Fog"
Plus "West Point Widow"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop concert, 8:30. Paul Herkassky conductor.

Boston Films

Exeter—"That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Million dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 9:50. "The Round Up," Patricia Morison. 1:45, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Red Army on the March." 1, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—"In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:35, 8:30. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore—"Four's a Crowd," Rosalind Russell and Errol Flynn. 1, 4:40, 8. "Waterloo Bridge." 2:50, 6:10.

Metropolitan—"Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:45, 10:25. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:15.

Orpheum—"The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. and Tony Martin. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "The Round Up," Patricia Morison. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"The Terror," Wilfred Lawson. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "Mystery of Room 13." 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05. "Horroscopics," 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15.

Scollay—"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:25, 10:10. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivian Leigh, Laurence Olivier. 11:30 a. m., 3:15, 8.

South Station Theater—"Invasion of England." "Fighting Pilot." "The Swastika in Chile," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Big Store," with Marx Bros. and Tony Martin. 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:20 "They Dare Not Love," George Bren and Martha Scott. 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9.

Telepix—"Can England Win?" "Syria." "Father Hubbard," oddities, cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Tremont—"International Settlement." 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Of Human Bondage." 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Trans-Lux—"Never Say Die." Bob Hope. 9:30 a. m., 12:22 3:06, 5:50, 8:34. "I Was a Prisoner on Devil's Island." Edward Cianelli and Sally Eilers. 11:03 a. m., 1:47 4:31, 7:15, 9:59.

Uptown—"Great American Broadcast." 3:35, 7:45. "I Wanter Wings." Ray Milland and William Holden. 1:10, 5:15, 9:20.

Suburban Films

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Laraine Day. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott. 2 and 8. **Regent**: "They Drive By Night." George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "Road Show." Frank Morgan 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Blondie Goes Latin." Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Power Dive." Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Meet the Chump." Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. **Brookline Village**: "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 5:58, 8:06. "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. 3:28, 6:36, 9:44. **Cleveland Circle**: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45. **University**: "He Stayed for Breakfast." Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:05, 6:25 9:45. "Great Victor Herbert." 1:30, 4:45, 8:06.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. "Mr. District Attorney." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2 Evenings 7-11. **Strand**: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. 2:33, 8:15. "Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan. 1:50, 6:54, 10:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. "Too Many Blondes." 1:45, 7:45

EVERETT — Capitol: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. 2:56, 8:17. "Golden Boots." Jane Withers. 1:40, 7, 9:36.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. 2:30, 8:15. "Blondie Goes Latin." Penny Singleton. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN — Open - Air Theater: "Swanee River." Don Ameche. "Leopard Men of Africa." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Strange Alibi." 1:30, 4:51, 8:12. "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyk. 2:38, 5:50, 9:20. **Mystic**: "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby. 11:35, 7:50. "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. 3:05, 9.

Maplewood: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. "Road Show." Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:30. **Orpheum**: "Sign of the Wolf." M. Whalen. "Li'l Abner." 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Strand**: "Double Date." 1:55, 7, 10. "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye, Jack Oakie and Cesar Romero. 3, 8:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." **Ralph Bellamy**. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford**: "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea. 3:30, 8:22. "Ride on Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 4, 6:45, 10.

NATICK — Colonial: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Preston Foster. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Trial of Mary Dugan." Laraine Day. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and William Holden. "The Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. "Ellery Queen, Penthouse Mystery." **Strand**: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power. "Cowboy and the Blonde."

REVERE — Boulevard: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Roar of the Press." Jean Parker. 2 and 8. **Revere**: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Roar of the Press." Jean Parker. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Ramparts We Watch." "Saps at Sea." Laurel and Hardy. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

Central: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Sleepers West." 2 and 8. **Davis Square**: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Little Men." Frankie Darro. 2 and 7:45. **Strand**: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March. "Meet the Chump." Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "The Penalty." Lionel Barrymore. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 2 and 7:30. **Strand**: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Shadows on the Stairs." Paul Cavanagh. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Virginia Field. 2:09, 8:09. "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 3:37, 9:37.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "A Shot in the Dark." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart. "Monster and the Girl." 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square**: "Next Time We Love." James Stewart. "Man Betrayed." Edward Ellis. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Las Vegas Night." Phil Regan. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Public Deb No. 1." George Murphy and Brenda Joyce. "Mr. District Attorney," Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Baker's Wife." Raimu. 3:45, 8:03. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page— July 2, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

A Dull Kitchen 'Steps Out'

By Gwendoline Keene

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you considering a Cinderella act for your kitchen? Then, for inspiration, see what has happened to the kitchen of Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Bartel, of Waltham, Massachusetts. It was just an average kitchen to begin with—inconvenient, drab, and spiritless. Then it was taken in hand by a local firm that makes a business of transforming old kitchens into new. And today it is one of the gayest rooms in the house.

The kitchen is on the front northwest corner of the house, facing west. A door on the south wall opens into the front hall, and one diagonally opposite opens into the pantry and back entry. A third door, on the south wall, opens into a rear stairway; but since this is used almost exclusively by the kitchen it doesn't create any traffic from the other downstairs rooms. There was a large window on the front wall and a small one in the side; and on the back wall were a huge storage closet and a narrow broom closet. A radiator stood beside the front window, and there was a good-sized exposed pipe in the corner next to it.

The fundamental changes came first. The side window was deepened to about twice its former length. Both closets on the back wall were eliminated, the broom closet storage being moved behind the adjoining door into the landing at the foot of the back stairs. The radiator was replaced with a low, grill-enclosed one under the front window; and it was decided to block over the pipe. Also, refrigerator and stove locations were to change places, so the refrigerator would be next to the back entry, even though it would put the stove a few steps farther from the dining room.

Then were added new floor linoleum, tile wainscotting, and a soffit around the top of the walls, to eliminate dust-catching top surfaces on wall cabinets as well as to make the room look cosier. Everything was repainted; and then new equipment was installed —General Electric sink, stove, refrigerator, cabinets and chairs and table.

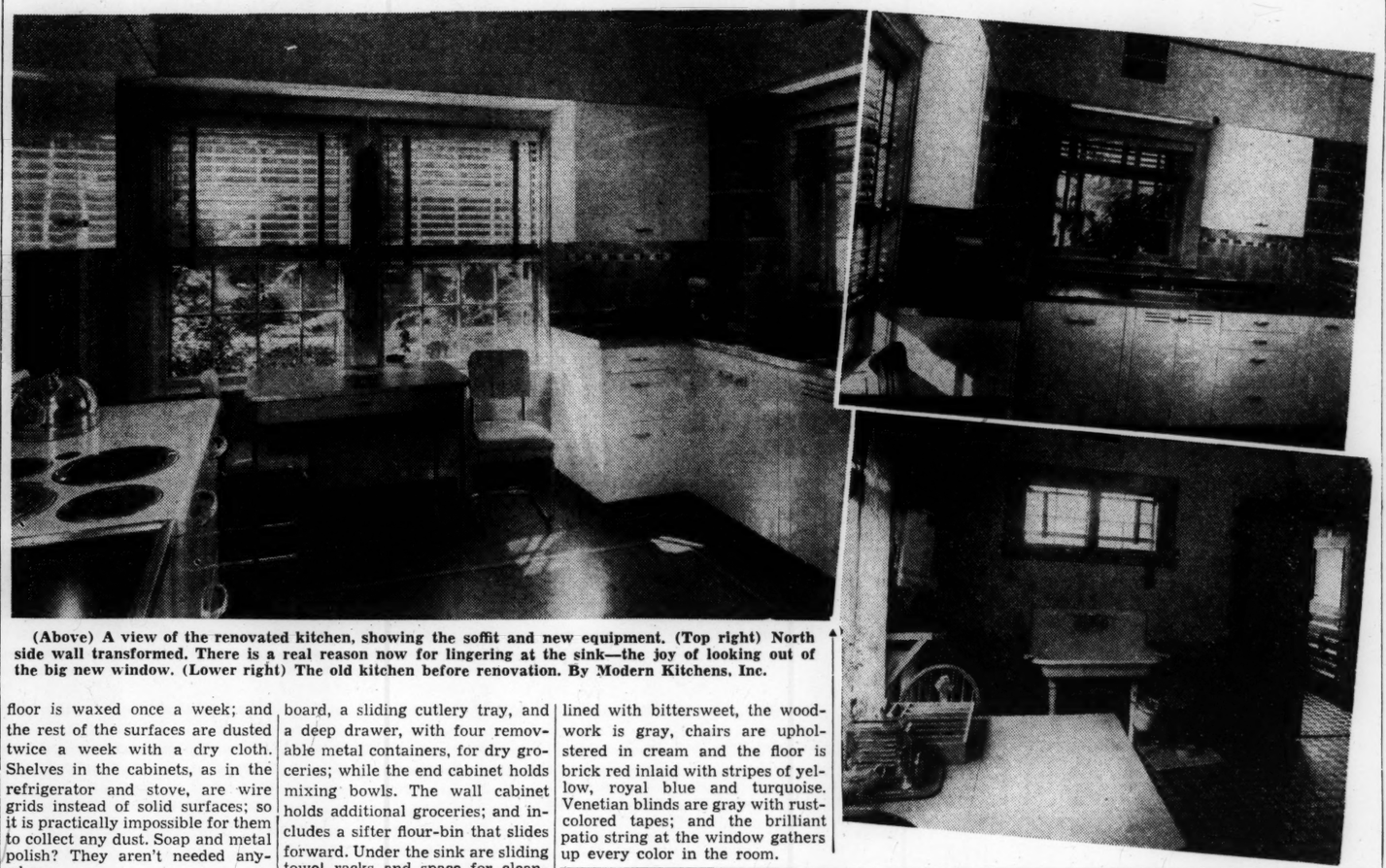
Perhaps the best feature of the lovely new kitchen, Mrs. Bartel thinks, is its saving in time and labor. Cleaning consists of an all-day session every three months, when the cabinets (enamel-painted metal with linoleum work-surfaces) are waxed, and the rest of the kitchen is gone over with a damp cloth. Between times the floor is waxed once a week; and the rest of the surfaces are dusted twice a week with a dry cloth. Shelves in the cabinets, as in the refrigerator and stove, are wire grids instead of solid surfaces; so it is practically impossible for them to collect any dust. Soap and metal polish? They aren't needed anywhere.

Meal preparation is greatly simplified by the abundant work and storage spaces supplied. Food deliveries, coming in from the back entry, are deposited on the cabinet next the refrigerator—or even on top of it. Moving on to the sink center, we find counter space on either side of the sink. Next the stove there is another cabinet, and the table is handy for any emergency need.

For storage facilities we go back to the shelves. All of them are easy to get at; for you can pull out the low ones, and articles on the high ones may be slid forward by a finger-tip pushed up from underneath. (Mrs. Bartol finds this particularly convenient, because she isn't very tall.)

The cabinets above the refrigerator take glassware and "dead storage," such as seldom-used china; and the one next to it takes often-used china and more glassware. At the right of the sink are shallow drawers with a sliding bread-board, a sliding cutlery tray, and a deep drawer, with four removable metal containers, for dry groceries; while the end cabinet holds mixing bowls. The wall cabinet holds additional groceries; and includes a sifter flour-bin that slides forward. Under the sink are sliding towel racks and space for cleaning materials. And around the corner, on the front wall, are a floor and a wall cabinet for more cooking utensils.

For gaiety the kitchen uses a color scheme that sounds impossible, but is just right for a northwest room, especially where the cabinets, like the stove and refrigerator, are gleaming white. The walls are melon-yellow, the soffit is turquoise with a red molding at the ceiling, the tile is royal blue with a band of turquoise and white, counter tops and table top are black, the open shelves are lined with bittersweet, the woodwork is gray, chairs are upholstered in cream and the floor is brick red inlaid with stripes of yellow, royal blue and turquoise. Venetian blinds are gray with rust-colored tapes; and the brilliant patio string at the window gathers up every color in the room.



(Above) A view of the renovated kitchen, showing the soffit and new equipment. (Top right) North side wall transformed. There is a real reason now for lingering at the sink—the joy of looking out of the big new window. (Lower right) The old kitchen before renovation. By Modern Kitchens, Inc.

The Tag Should Tell What Yarns Are in the Fabrics You Buy

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Silk or wool in the frying pan will smell like burning hair, while rayon submitted to the same old-fashioned test of touching it, in the pan, to a candle flame, will smell like burning paper. Carrying cuttings of yard goods home for the experiment is simple. But you can't take a coat or dress home for a fire-test, and anyway you're not likely to find many garments nowadays without their share of rayon. Just how much or how little rayon fibre exists in a fabric, moreover, it is impossible to tell without scientific analysis. The shopper, therefore, is going to have to rely more and more on the label.

Consumers are going to be educated to study labels, and consumers, if they are wise, are going to educate the merchants and the converters (makers of garments) and the textile manufacturers to supply accurate labels The spade work has already been done for them by Government investigators, stores with a sense of responsibility to customers, better business bureaus, and educational institutions. What have some of the experts to offer by way of information or advice concerning the purchase of clothing?

To answer this question, I first approached a professor of textile technology, Mr. E. R. Schwarz, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The old-fashioned methods of moistening the thumb and twisting a thread of the fabric, he told me, no longer mean very much. You can tell how a thing looks and how it feels, and whether you like the style, but the fibers have become so mixed that only in chemical laboratories, with the aid of a microscope, can they be identified.

Consumer Testing Helps

"What a customer can do," he added, "is to insist on being given information as to what kind of fiber is in a material and whether it has been consumer-tested. All consumer tests are not perfect, but they are a step in advance and are constantly being improved."

Very soon now the new wool labeling law will become effective in the United States. Woolen materials will fall into three classes: "wool," which means virgin fiber never used before in any fabric; "reprocessed wool," meaning wool reclaimed from fabrics never worn but entirely re-woven, and sometimes re-spun; and "re-used wool,' meaning fiber reworked from secondhand goods.

The difficulty is, says Professor Schwarz, that many of the textiles now on the market are labeled "all wool," and are all wool, but no one can tell just what percentage is virgin wool and how much is reworked. "Shoddy," he explained, "is a term much maligned. It is actually material made from reclaimed wool. A finished fabric has been torn, fiber from fiber, and the yarn re-spun, and an entirely new process of weaving has taken place. Sometimes it serves its purpose better that all-new wool."

Asked what gives English worsted, for example, its superiority over many other kinds of woolen cloth, he told me that fabric has "memories." This is his way of accounting for the element of time. "Just as a news reader quickly forgets the headlines," he added, "so a cloth forgets quick finishing. English weavers and finishers refuse to speed up their processes, and the longer the treatment of a fabric the more permanently it is impressed upon the fabric, probably for the life of the garment.

"You cannot," he said, "speed up the handling of natural materials beyond a certain point. Yet Americans won't wait long enough for results. We want it day before yesterday."

Hang Your Garments Properly

Even a finished garment, Professor Schwarz supplies with a "memory." "The wearing of a garment," he explained, "becomes part of its past experience. If it is hung up properly, it will recover from considerable abuse, but if it is worn continuously and carelessly, with no opportunity for rest, it lasts but a short time."

He referred with some enthusiasm to a book entitled "Behind the Label," by Margaret Dana. It is a most interesting and comprehensive study of a consumer's problems. The author has had long experience as merchandise counselor for a large firm handling fabrics.

A vast amount of information is available to any one who wishes to write and ask for it. Take, for example, the booklet, "When a Woman Buys a Coat," put out by the United States Department of Agriculture. It gives helpful details concerning different woolen weaves, lining fabrics, labels for cloth, lining and interlining, accurate cut, finishing of hems, quality of buttonholes, buttons and buckles, and points to remember when buying fur trimming.

In a second article, which will appear soon, Miss Strachan will tell the consumer what she needs to know when buying rayon garments.

Clothes Should Be Lovely and Gay These Wartime Days, Says Muriel King

By Edith Iglauer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In a delightful little house on East 52nd Street, New York City, Muriel King, leading dress designer, has established a new salon.

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This is one of Muriel King's original designs—called "Garden Party." Carried out in white organdy with a huge pink rose, it is a dainty dream of a frock. Miss King drew it for The Christian Science Monitor.

Behind the soft, feminine white curtains, inside the cool rooms with their porcelain blue walls and gilt-edged mirrors, Miss King is busy fashioning enchanting new garments for the ladies, deliberately designed to make their menfolk forget the gloomy troubles of this war world.

"I don't think clothes should be military unless they are actually uniforms," Miss King told her interviewer. "They should be lovely and gay, rather than sober reminders of the war which we are continually discussing."

To carry her customers' thoughts as far from that subject as possible, Miss King has decorated her charming, three-storied house in gay Gibson Girl style, complete even to the music box whose happy tinkle greets you as you open the door, and follows you from display to fitting to designing rooms. "I want people to relax and laugh when they come here," she explained, with so fetching a laugh herself that your reporter could not help but reply obligingly in kind.

"In my work I have only one dominating motif," continued Miss King, "and that is to have the clothes give pleasure. For instance," she added, beckoning to the model, who returned shortly in a gorgeous creation of white crepe and fringe, "this dress is called 'Snowtop.' Last summer I went home to Seattle, Washington, and saw Mount Rainier for the first time. The design for this dress grew out of my memory of that magnificently snow-capped mountain."

The stately model returned, in a lovely succession of evening and daytime dresses: a neat blue suit, with bright red braid; a delightful evening gown of green bengaline with a tailored three-quarter length jacket over the simple dress whose chief decoration was an unusually cut-out back; afternoon dresses with tailored lines or with a dainty femininity for more formal wear. But the crowning achievement was a wedding dress of wonderful cream-colored chiffon, with horizontal stripes of exquisite old lace imported from Europe before the war.

"A designer's mind is so full of all kinds of pictures and symbols," Miss King added eagerly. "You may have seen a circus, when you were a child, in which the lion tamer looked marvelous. It comes out in a suit." She pointed to the blue suit with the bright braid across the front. "Or you may have seen a mountain, or even some green vegetation. The memory of it inspires a whole green wardrobe. It's as simple as that."

Many of Miss King's ideas grow as she watches her models being fitted, and she makes changes until she is entirely satisfied with the results. She must also adjust the costumes to suit different types of persons, and she even sometimes sends her customers to a beauty salon to correct their posture or weight, their hairdo or makeup, to enable them to get the maximum effect from their clothes.

One of the secrets of Muriel King's success—in addition to her considerable charm and artistic ability—is her attitude towards her work. "As soon as I have completed a collection, I want to clear it out and start immediately on a new one," she explained. It is this continual enthusiasm which is behind the fresh, light quality of her designs.

Miss King has many plans for the future. Not only has she brought her prices in her new salon down to meet contracted pocketbooks, but she intends to design for the wholesale trade, and also to make lecture tours through the country on designing. For behind the warmth of her expressive face and her friendly manner is genuine affection for the American woman —which is probably the greatest secret of her career as one of America's foremost fashion designers.

On the Soapbox

Several months ago, Today's Woman began inviting some of its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on various topics, public, civic, domestic. There was a rush to the "platform." And we now have a number of "speakers" lined up whom you'll certainly want to hear. Each of our readers is invited to "step this way" and make a "speech" on her pet subject.

A Plea for Fewer Gadgets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is a plea to women only. Men have done almost too well by themselves on this score.

It is wonderful to see the multitudes of well-dressed women in any American city or town. And they are almost, if not altogether, as well turned-out in the smallest town as in the largest city. But even so, they can do better!

Periodically one finds pictures in women's magazines contrasting good and bad taste in dressing. What to do, and what not to do. The "what nots" usually look as though everything but the kitchen stove had been hung on the female form, while the "what to dos" are models of restraint. But no one, so far as I have been able to find out, has ever told WHY. And nothing in the world is so helpful as knowing the reason for doing a certain thing, or for behaving in a certain manner.

The first question we must decide is, "For what are we dressing?" Are we going out as an unpaid model for designers of clothes and gadgets? And not only unpaid, but paying! Or are we going out to present ourselves in the most favorable light possible?

When we think of it, we know the answer immediately. We are all spending our money and effort to make a favorable impression. Well, then, let US make it. The person is the important thing, not the clothes.

The really well-dressed person is the one you remember as being attractive without being able to recall the exact costume she wore. If the figure is good, there is no reason for fussy clothes and unnecessary adornment. If it is poor, why attract attention to the defects? There is a regrettable tendency on the part of the plump woman to wear clothes a size or so too small, in the misguided belief that this makes her look slimmer. But nothing is more fatal than the dress which fits too quickly!

The fashion magazines are prone to call the too fussy costume simply "bad taste." But it is much worse than that. It is bad judgment. Neither your clothes, nor your figure, nor your hair, is the important thing. YOU are. So dispense with some of the gadgets and let us look at YOU. **Geraldine**

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

New Knitting Yarn From Spun Rayon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A yarn, made from spun rayon, has been produced by Argosy and is known as "Fibro." It is something new in the world of knitting yarns. While it cannot take the place of wool, it resembles wool in some particulars and possesses some of its characteristics. It is soft and light to feel, and the closeness of the twist makes it a pleasant yarn to knit.

There is also the new Argosy "Fibro" and wool crepe which gives to knitting the "knubbly" effect that is fashionable at present.

We Depend On Zippers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Zippers are "old-timers" now in American fashions. They made their first appearance in the United States in 1893. Legend, however, attributes the first use of the zipper to an ancient piece of Chinese jewelry made more than three thousand years ago. Well, we can't really tell much about those zippers, but the flexible, dependable, smooth-sliding little zipper of 1941 is nationally indispensable. Zippers today come in a number of colors, and are made to withstand both washing and cleaning.

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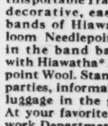
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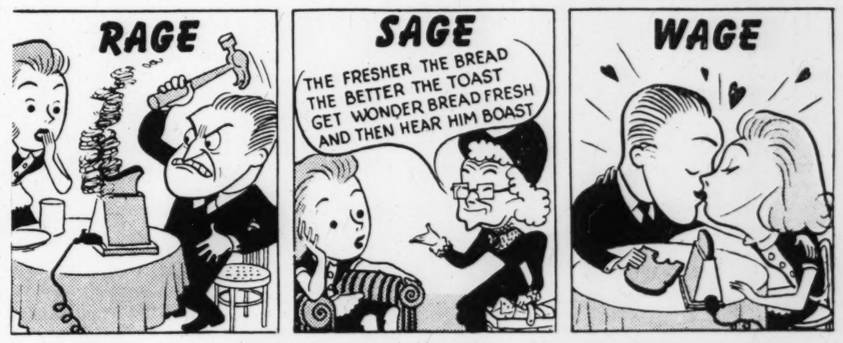

Here's Way To Quickly Prove Fresh Wonder Bread Toasts Better

Make The 60-Second Test Against Your Present Bread —In Your Own Toaster

DISCOVER now for yourself the toast fresh Wonder Bread makes—in this 60-second test: a slice of Wonder Bread, a slice of your present bread toasted at the same time . . . for the same time . . . in your toaster.

Note how fresh Wonder Bread comes out browned gold all over . . . with crust delicately crisp . . . inside white and lacy and delicate as angel food . . . toast to make your mouth water. You decide which has the better flavor.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 346,240
1941 volume to date 64,013,372
1940 volume to date 127,236,595

Stock Market Is Generally Higher Today

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Heavy industry and rail shares in the stock exchanged stirred a moderate amount of buying interest today and prices in these and some other divisions of the list tacked on modest gains.

As a rule the advances were limited to fractions but in a few isolated cases ran to a point or more, with quotations holding around the day's highs near the final hour. Trading activity remained relatively low, transfers approximating 400,000 shares.

Wall Street analysts seemed impressed by the fact the slow downward drift since late last week had brought out no large volume of selling despite the succession of German claims of a heavy toll on the Russian fighting forces. Industrial and business reports continued to have a favorable color.

Showing most consistent action on the modest upturn (gains mostly were limited to fractions) were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Westinghouse, and Union Carbide. New 1941 highs were made by Standard Oil (N. J.), and Pepsi-Cola.

In the curb, slightly higher prices were paid for American Cyanamid "B," Cities Service, Creole Petroleum, and Glen Alden Coal.

Japanese Bonds Rise

Sharp advances in Japanese government issues took the spotlight today in a bond market that otherwise saw prices mixed in a narrow range.

U. S. Treasuries recovered from their dullness and a fair volume of trading was well-scattered through the corporate list, some moving higher with stocks, but the Japanese obligations outstripped all others with gains of as much as 4¼ points.

Interest was increased in the situation by the fact that today's rise came on the heels of strength in the past week which has carried such obligations up 2 to 7 or more points for leading issues. Today's further additions ranged from fractions to 4 or so.

Buying, bond men said, appeared based on the theory—one foreign bond expert called it "wishful thinking, maybe"—that an improvement was in the offing in the relationships of Japan to the United States and Great Britain.

It was regarded as doubtful here that bond speculators had had advance notice of the decisions "on important national policies" reached at an imperial conference in Tokyo today which considered the new international situation arising from the Russo-German war. Japan kept the nature of the decisions secret.

Japan 6½s added more than 2 points, and such loans as Taiwan Electric 5½s, Tokyo City 5s and 5½s, were sharply advanced.

U. S. Governments rose slightly in quiet dealings. Corporates lifted modestly in sympathy with the stock market.

Mildly better were such issues as Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, Great Northern 4s of 46 "G," Republic Steel 4½s, International Merchant Marine 6s, International Telephone 5s, and Standard Oil (N. J.) 2¾s. Commercial Mackay income bonds were up about a point in fair trading.

Interstate Oil Pact May Be Extended For Another Two Years

NEW YORK (AP) — Petroleum quarters heard the inter-state oil compact, under which major oil producing states regulate production in line with demand for oil, would be extended for two years from its expiration date, Sept. 21.

The reports said the governors of nine states had agreed to the extension and would send to President Roosevelt a proposal for submission to Congress.

Some oil sources credit parallel production and requirement figures to the compact and the Connolly "hot" oil act which prohibits shipment in interstate commerce of petroleum not produced in accordance with the agreement.

Wheat Prices Rise On Mill Buying

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—Medium sized mill orders and purchases of previous short sellers helped to lift wheat prices almost a cent at times today.

However, the market could not hold all its gain in the face of hedging sales associated with liquidation of old and new "free" grain and selling inspired by forecast of the largest domestic harvest in a decade, except for that of 1938. Private crop experts estimated total 1941 production at 899,000,000 bushels and their reports showed that while winter wheat prospects had declined the past month, this was more than offset by improvement in the spring wheat belt.

Cities Service Dividend

NEW YORK (AP) — Directors of Cities Service Co. have declared a dividend of $3 a share on the preferred stock, the first payment since June, 1932, when all dividends were suspended. Payment will be made Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Business Failures Below 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported business failures for the week ended June 26 totaled 229, compared with 230 in the previous week and 286 a year ago.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 1
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	Jun 20
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	*2	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap		⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	13	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	11	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	6½	6	⅛	Jun 28
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 1
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	5	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	152	151⅛	152	
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 27
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	11	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
81¾	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	81	81	81	Jul 1
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	21	28½	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅞
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
1¼	1	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 1
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun 25
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	57	56	57	Jul 1
16⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	11	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	20	41	40	41	+ ½
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	36	36	36	Jul 1
1⅞	1	Am Cable & R	25	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	5	85	84¼	85	+1½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jul 1
31¾	23	Am Car & Fdy	26	31¼	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
76	56	Am C & F pf (7)	10	73⅞	73⅜	73⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	6	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 26
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	106	106	106	Jun 27
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 23
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	24	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅝
17¼	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	7	16½	16¼	16½	Jul 1
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 27
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	
173¼	117⅜	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	5	151¼	151⅛	151¼	+ ¼
217⅜	143¼	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	2	191¼	19	191¼	
37⅜	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Jun 18
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	2	35½	35½	35½	
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	3	3	3	
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅜
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	47½	47½	47½	Jul 1
17⅜	11¼	Am Ice	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 27
22½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun 27
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr 29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	13	13	13	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	94	94	94	— ½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	2	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	2	34½	34¼	34¼	Jul 1
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	3	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	13	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
115⅞	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	4	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Jun 25
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	5	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	6	148⅞	148¾	148¾	Jul 1
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	6	24½	24⅛	24½	+1
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	6	10½	10¼	10¼	Jul 1
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	6	10½	10½	10½	Jun 30
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun 28
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87	87	87	−2
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	10	157	155¾	157	+1½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	70	69¾	70	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	— ½
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
99⅛	84½	Am W W 1 pf(5)	1	83½	83½	83½	— ⅝
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
65⅝	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	15	67⅛	65⅝	67⅛	+2⅛
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	9	56½	54¾	56½	Jul 1
28⅛	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	48	27½	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
14½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	12	15	14½	15	+ ¾
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	3	10¾	10½	10½	Jun 24
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 18
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29	29	29	Jun 30
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110	110½	Jul 1
5½	4	Armour Ill	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
65½	47½	Armour Ill p pf	9	61¼	60¾	61	+ ½
64	60	Arm Ill pf	4	64	63½	63½	Jun 24
34⅜	23	Arm Cork(1g)	6	29½	29¼	29¼	+1
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅛g)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 27
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Jun 27
8¼	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jun 24
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	14	29¼	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	4	66	65¼	65½	+ ¼
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	6	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
25¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	23	25⅞	24¼	25⅞	+1⅛
38¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	10	38¼	37¼	38¼	+1⅜
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	8	22	21⅛	22	+1
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun 12
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¾	49½	49½	Jul 1
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	Jun 19
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Jun 28
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jun 27
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	5	3½	3⅜	3½	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¼	6	6	
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5½	5½	5½	Jun 30
10½	7⅜	Barber As (⅛e)	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
8½	6⅛	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	11	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	10	23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ½
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
26⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jun 27
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Jun 24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110	Jul 1
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 1
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	18	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun 19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun 30
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	7	73⅝	73	73	
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	1217⅛	1217⅛	1217⅛	Jul 1
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	25	25	25	Jul 1
21½	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	7	7	7	Jul 1
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	2	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¾
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	9	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	28	28	28	Jun 26
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	21½	21½	21½	Jul 1
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	8	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 27
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jun 30
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 1
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (⅛g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	1	19	19	19	
41	30⅞	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31	31	31	−2
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	41½	41½	41½	Jul 1
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 1
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	15	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 1
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 1
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun 26
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	12	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
34½	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jun 23
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	8	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅝
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	53	53	+ ¾
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	7	8	8	8	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 1
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	6	5½	5⅜	5½	
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¾
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun 30
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	528	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	4	½	¾	½	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	11½	11½	11½	
13⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry .60)	21	14	13¼	14	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	32	4	3⅞	3⅞	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36¾	36½	36½	
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 26
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 1
63	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	15	66½	65	65	+1
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	48	47¾	48	+ ¼
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	+ ¼
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 27
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 1
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 24
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	5	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 1
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ½
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19	19	19	Jun 25
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	32	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun 19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1½	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 30
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 1
2⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	13	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	6	14	14	14	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	Jun 25
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51½	51	51½	+ ½
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 23
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	¼	⅛	Jun 30
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 1
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jul 1
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 27
92½	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	20	57	56⅜	56¾	
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	2	32½	32½	32½	Jul 1
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
39	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	5	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
35	28½	Cluett P (1½g)	3	33⅞	33¼	33¼	+ ¾
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g2)	2	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅝
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	Jun 30
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	11	13¼	13	13⅛	Jun 1
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	20	20	20	Jun 26
20	14	Col Fuel & I ⅜g	3	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 30
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jun 27
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 30
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	24¾	24	24¾	Jun 27
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	4	79	79	79	Jul 1
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	9	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	102¼	102	102¼	Jun 26
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	30	29½	30	
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 30
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¾g)	13	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
11	⅜	Com'th & South	76	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
64¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	48	65⅝	61	65⅛	+ 5
30¼	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	16	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 26
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	4	16¼	16	16	— ¾
33	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	4	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	11	18½	18	18	— ⅛
107⅜	95	Con Film Ind	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9	7¼	Cons F pf (1⅝k)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 1
3½	2¼	Cons Laund	9	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (⅛)	18	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
1⅝	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Jun 27
61⅛	27⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Jun 28
106⅜	99½	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	99⅞	99	99	— ⅞
16¼	12½	Container (½g)	7	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	16	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Cont Bak (B)	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
101½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	19	101	100	100¾	+1⅞
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	8	35	34⅝	35	+ ½
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8	8	8	Jun 27
40⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	30	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅜	Cont O Del (1½g)	9	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ¼
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	2	17⅝	17½	17½	Jun 30
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jun 20
49	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	9	49	47¼	49	+1¼
47⅛	39¼	Coty Inc (¼g)	4	37⅞	39¼	37⅞	Jun 26
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 1
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jul 1
8⅜	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
27⅜	19⅜	Crown C&S(¼g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41	41	41	

Commerce and Finance

OPACS Head Sees Higher Cost of Living but No Inflation

Business and Industry

Canada Sees Expansion In Postwar Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Industrial expansion, increased immigration and larger permanent armed forces are forecast by Canadian industrialists and bank economists for postwar Canada. After the war the Dominion is due for an industrial expansion similar to that which took place following the first world war, but this time the economic transformation will be on a broader scale, they believe. Eventually, these business leaders see Canada a counterpart of the United States of today, an industrial nation whose population will consume the bulk of its agricultural and industrial output.

In this war, partly because of the industrialization following the first world war, Canada is manufacturing a more varied line of armaments, in fact, nearly everything except airplane and tank motors. While, after the war, according to one bank economist, a large number of these factories will close up in the period of postwar adjustment, a number of them will remain open to supply a standing army of perhaps 100,000 men to maintain coastal defenses.

Canada is also expected to maintain a large post-war navy, mainly of destroyers and small coastal defense vessels, while a large permanent air force is a foregone conclusion.

May Raise Tariff

Unless there is an immediate post-war scaling down of international tariff walls, a leading heavy industrialist pointed out, Canada may have to raise new tariff barriers to protect her investment in the majority of the war-born specialty industries, among which are the manufacture of airplanes, instruments and optical devices.

Now wholly-owned government specialty companies manufacturing wartime goods never before made in Canada, may be sold after the war to private industry to carry on peactime manufacturing of products formerly imported, for Canadian and Empire use.

It is also considered likely that many British and continental European industrialists will transplant their industries to this side of the Atlantic, mainly because of the uncertainty of future conflicts in Europe. Such industrialists will bring with them not only new capital, but also their former export markets, giving Canada new international trade.

This movement has already started. In Toronto, for example, an English tool manufacturer with six plants in Great Britain and large interests in the United States, has started building a plant on a 25-acre site just outside Toronto, the largest industrial site ever sold by the Toronto Industrial Commission to one company.

Numerous European industrialists have already set up plants in various parts of Canada, manufacturing products formerly imported into Canada, employing many Canadians. Nearly two dozen such industries have been started into the Toronto area alone since the start of the war by manufacturers from Great Britain, Europe and the United States, the latter mainly because of wartime regulations which have made it more beneficial to manufacture in Canada than to export from the United States plants.

Immigration Plans

Because transportation facilities were laid out for a far larger population than at present, it is vital according to most industrialists, that Canada after the war retrace her steps on the subject of immigration to the days prior to the first world war.

In the years 1910-1913 Canada allowed the greatest number of newcomers to settle on farms and in cities. Nearly 1,400,000 persons were allowed into the Dominion in those four years preceding the first world war, according to the official Canada Year Book. Canada will have a good opportunity to obtain a good class of immigrants after the war, it is generally believed, because so many European people who will have to start all over again as a result of their losses incurred in the war, and will want to start over in a new country.

Such new immigration should not be confined to farms, an industrialist stated, as Canada now grows more than enough to feed herself, cannot export all her agricultural produce. As these people settle in cities and rural towns, they will create new trade, bring more consumers for farm produce, allowing more varied farming to supply their needs. With present facilities Canada can maintain a population of 25,000,000, a total which was looked forward to before the outbreak of the first world war.

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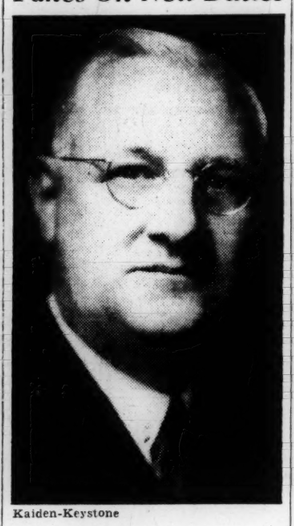

Kaiden-Keystone

Robert P. Resch

Elected Vice-President and Treasurer of International Agricultural Corporation, makers of commercial fertilizer. Mr. Resch has been Treasurer of the organization.

Assoc. Gas Plan Would Dispose Of Northeastern Stock

NEW YORK (AP) — Associated Gas & Electric Corp. trustees have announced a plan to sell their controlling 155,747 shares of common stock in Northeastern Water & Electric Corp. to President John H. Ware of Penn-Jersey Water Co. for $3,800,000.

The move, subject to court and Securities Commission approval, would be in line with federal integration requirements, the trustees said.

Northeastern is a holding company for 38 water companies, five electric companies and one combination firm rendering water service to 101 communities in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Arkansas and Ohio. The program contemplates that Northeastern would dispose of its Ohio Electric properties.

The trustees of Associated Gas, Denis J. Driscoll and Willard L. Thorp, said the Northeastern properties were near territories served by Penn-Jersey.

Associated Gas & Electric's holdings are indirect, through Northeastern Water Companies, Inc., which would be dissolved.

Argentine Exchange Control Eased More

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—In a step apparently taken to facilitate trade with the United States, Argentina has decreed further simplification of exchange control regulations.

It calls for abandonment of the complex system of exchange control numbers and lifts the prohibition on several important articles, most of which would be imported from the United States.

Observers said the new regulations were in preparation for completion of a commercial treaty now being negotiated between Argentina and the United States.

Products which may enter at the first official rate of 3.73 pesos to the dollar include heavy chemicals such as ammonium carbonate, ammonium sulphate and sulphate iron. Products which may enter at the second rate of 4.23 pesos to the dollar include window glass, certain types of belting, dry lacquers, fruit juices, meat grinding machinery and rubber thread.

Articles which may enter at a rate from 4.95 to 5.15 pesos to the dollar include steel wool, mineral wax, jewelers' scales, iron and steel solder and certain wire.

More Roads Place Freight Car Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—Railway Age said that Union Pacific Railroad has ordered 2,500 freight car underframes from Mt. Vernon Car Manufacturing Co.

American Car & Foundry Co. has been awarded contracts for 20 gondola cars by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and 150 automobile cars by Central of Georgia.

Other orders included 50 box cars from Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co. by Central of Georgia; 37 passenger train cars from E. G. Budd Manufacturing Co. by Santa Fe; three diesel-electric locomotives from Electro-Motive Corp. by the Florida East Coast Railroad and two diesels from American Locomotive Co. by N. Y., Susquehanna & Western.

Canadian Iron, Steel Output Gains Reported

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — Increases in the production of iron and steel—vital elements in the Canadian defense program—were reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for May.

Production of pig iron totaled 113,624 gross tons compared with 103,326 in April and 93,254 in May last year.

Production of 206,110 tons of steel ingots and direct steel castings during May compared with 200,680 in April and 171,417 tons in May, 1940.

The ferro-alloys production amounted to 15,117 tons as against 16,161 in April and 10,272 a year ago.

Higher Living Costs Forecast By Henderson

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — Leon Henderson predicted yesterday a "continued increase in the price index" and a rising cost of living, but not a price spiral sufficiently violent to be called inflation.

The head of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, in his first press conference since the office was created, declared that "the one tool to keep prices in line," despite threatened shortages of consumer goods, was the fixing of price ceilings on commodities rising above safe levels.

The price administrator indicated he was not disturbed by demands of a Congressional group headed by Senator Smith (D-SC) that price fixing be postponed until Congress authorized a definite policy.

Mr. Henderson said his reaction was that "we will continue business as usual." He added, however, that he would further any policy laid down by Congress.

Smith Is Indignant

Senator Smith meanwhile renewed his criticism of Mr. Henderson's activities, saying that he "has no right or warrant under law to fix the ceiling on any article of commerce in America."

"I have never seen in my 32 years of continuous service in the Senate such a universal protest against an unholy thing as the protest against this outrageous price fixing as indulged in by Mr. Henderson," Senator Smith said in a statement. "And I hope that the people will use their judgment in the matter until Congress shall, by a Congressional, official fiat, say what shall be done under the law."

An aide to the Senator explained that he wanted citizens to continue to send in protests and complaints, but that he did not intend to encourage any refusal to obey Mr. Henderson's orders.

Mr. Henderson said he had not definitely decided whether to invoke a price ceiling on cottonseed oil, a commodity which he recently warned had shown unduly large price increases. The question will largely be determined, he said, by quotations posted in September, when price on oil from the new crop is determined.

Protest Cotton Goods Order

As to the six types of cotton grey goods on which ceiling prices were imposed Saturday, Mr. Henderson said changes would be made if it were shown that hardship had resulted. However, he voiced belief that an adequate margin of profit remained for the mills, and said he expected this industry would prove to be a "logical outlet" for much of the new purchasing power resulting from defense activity.

Meanwhile the National Cotton Council telegraphed from Memphis a criticism of "arbitrary" efforts to tamper with the prices of agricultural raw materials.

A telegram signed by Oscar Johnston, president of the council, said that Mr. Henderson's order of Saturday fixing maximum prices on several types of cotton goods was made "without regard to the welfare of either farmer or ultimate consumer."

"The action take by you does not even pretend to protect ultimate consumers against unreasonable, extortionable prices and on the other hand it definitely means lower prices to cotton and cotton seed farmers and a lower consumption of these agricultural materials," the telegram said.

McKesson Stock, Debentures Offered

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—A group of 41 underwriters offered for sale today $13,700,000 of debentures and 56,000 shares of preferred stock of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., which they were awarded Monday in competitive bidding.

The 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures, due July 1, 1956, were priced at 104¾ and the 5¼ per cent $100-par cumulative preferred at $103. The company was expected to net $19,643,000.

The issues were part of the McKesson & Robbins reorganization plan, recently approved by federal court.

Proceeds will be used to retire $15,725,000 of old 5½ per cent convertible debentures and to pay allowed creditors' claims.

The company's capitalization then will include besides the above issues 1,685,901 shares of $18-par value common stock.

Motorboat and Marine Engine Exports Set Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Exports of motor boats, outboard motors and inboard marine engines, both oil burning and gasoline, set an all-time record for the first three months of 1941 with the total shipments valued at $6,009,366. Units exported totaled 2,043.

During the first quarter of 1940 exports of American-made motor boats and marine engines reached only 1,536 units, valued at $988,196. Due to heavy shipments of high speed motors and boats to England and Canada late last year, the value of the 1940 exports set a new 12-month record at $9,459,046. Units totaled 8,807 for the year.

England and Canada continued as the main markets during the first three months of 1941, importing more than 60 per cent of the units that had a value slightly in excess of $5,000,000.

U. S. Rushes to Make Aluminum

Like a giant cannon against the sky, the huge kilns of the Listerhill, Ala., aluminum plant of the Reynolds Metals Co. tells the story of America's building for defense. This aluminum plant was put into operation less than six months from the day construction was commenced. More than 100,000,000 pounds of aluminum per year will be produced in the Reynolds plants at Listerhill and Longview, Wash.

Additional Excise Taxes Listed to Yield $124,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — House ways and means committee, in virtual agreement on major details of the nation's biggest tax bill, met today to put the finishing touches on the $3,500,000,000 revenue measure and turn it over to the official drafting clerks by nightfall.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D.-N. C.) estimated that the task of getting the huge measure into proper legislative form would prevent it from reaching the House floor for debate before the week of July 14. He said he thought the House could complete action on the bill the same week.

Levy on Soft Drinks

Among its latest recommendations, the committee agreed tentatively yesterday on another series of excise taxes estimated to yield in excess of $124,000,000. These latest recommendations include a tax on soft drinks of one-sixth of a cent per bottle or equivalents and estimated that would produce about $22,000,000. The levy would be paid by the bottlers or by the users of syrups and gas for fountain drinks.

The Treasury had proposed a flat tax of one cent a bottle.

Representative Jere Cooper (D-Tenn.), chairman of the tax subcommittee, announced that the following other levies, together with their estimated yields, had been tentatively approved:

A $25 annual use tax on coin-operated machines which pay cash or tokens redeemable in cash or merchandise and a $5 annual levy on coin operated machines vending merchandise, such as cigarettes.

Ten per cent manufacturers' excise taxes on optical instruments, except eyeglasses, estimated to yield $1,400,000; store and office machines such as typewriters and adding machines, $18,500,000; electrical appliances, including fans, cooking appliances and similar items, $18,000,000; rubber products, not including footwear nor tires, tubes or surgical equipment, $25,900,000; electrical and metal signs, $3,600,000; washing machines for commercial laundries, $1,000,000; retail sale price of furs, $20,700,000.

Revise Cosmetic Tax

The committee also tentatively approved, Mr. Cooper said, a revision of the present basis of taxing toilet preparations and cosmetics so as to raise about $13,100,000.

Accurate estimates were lacking as to the potential yield of the proposed $25 annual "use tax" on coin-operated machines which pay cash or tokens redeemable in cash or merchandise, and of the $5 annual levy on coin-operated vending machines. However, the committee estimated that the other excise levies proposed would raise about $857,400,000.

Informed sources said that about $917,000,000 would have to come from excise taxes in order to attain the $3,500,000,000 goal unless further increases are decided upon in individual, corporation, estate and gift levies which the committee decided tentatively should produce about $2,582,200,000 of the desired total.

Committee members said all the tentative decisions thus far made as to rates would be reviewed at today's session and while some legislators said there might be additional changes, Mr. Doughton told newsmen, "It will take a pretty big storm to blow down our fence now."

Huge Increase in the Purchasing Of Luxury and Semi-Luxury Goods

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Commerce Department said that increased income from the defense program had resulted in huge increases in purchases of "luxury and semi-luxury" goods.

Income payments to individuals are currently estimated at the rate of $85,000,000,000 a year compared with $76,000,000,000 for 1940, the department said. Total retail sales for the first five months of the year are more than 15 per cent above "the comparatively good dollar volume" of the same period last year the report added.

"Especially notable has been the tendency for the largest percentage sales increases to appear in luxury and semi-luxury lines," the department aid. "Thus on the basis of reports from independent stores in 34 states to the department, the largest gains in sales during the first five months of this year compared to sales in the corresponding period of 1940 were scored by automobile dealers (37 per cent), jewelry stores (28 per cent), furniture and household equipment stores, including radio, (22 per cent) and sporting goods stores (15 per cent)."

The department also reported that sales of 2,905 wholesale firms, representing 35 kinds of trade, totaled $303,634,000 in May, an increase of 32 per cent over May, 1940, and four per cent over April, 1941.

Bank Loans Rise For Ninth Week

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that commercial, industrial and agricultural bank loans largely for defense purposes, had increased for the ninth consecutive week in the period ended June 25.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported their business loans had jumped $33,000,000 to a total of $5,825,000,000. Principal gains were $9,000,000 in the Chicago district and $4,000,000 each in New York City and in the Philadelphia and Cleveland districts.

Business loans in the 101 cities were $1,426,000,000 higher now than a year ago.

New Powder Eliminates Automobile Radio Static

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States Rubber Company has developed a powder which eliminates from automobiles all radio static interference and static shock caused by the friction of rotating parts including wheels, fan belts and tires, according to a company announcement.

One tablespoonful of the powder blown into each tube where it remains in suspension like dust in the air, is sufficient to neutralize the static in any make of radio, with any kind of antenna, on any make of passenger car, with any make of tire or tube, or any type of road surface. the company reports.

The new powder, which has been tested for many months both by the company's field service organization and automobile manufacturers without one failure, will be available at the company's tire dealers shortly, at a cost of one dollar for treating five tires, the announcement stated.

Civilian Steel Use Seen Cut More Radically

NEW YORK (AP)—Defense requirements of steel are assuming such proportions that civilian needs will probably be curtained far greater than anticipated only a short time ago, "Iron Age" said in its weekly review of the industry.

The publication cited four principal factors bearing upon the urgency of the defense requirements. They were:

1. A statement by a Chicago mill that it can no longer ship flat rolled products which are not for defense use.

2. A meeting or automobile maunfacturers and Office of Production Management officials called for Wednesday at Washington to study the further slash in car production.

3. Indications some plants shortly may close for lack of pig iron.

4. Signs that the steel industry still does not have an orderly flow of scrap to furnaces after 12 weeks of Government control of iron and scrap markets.

Tremendous Demand

Of the civilian angle of the situation the survey said:

"Highlighting the growing pressure on civilian steel consumers to find enough steel and some other materials to maintain anything like normal operating schedules is the effort to curtail automobile production. Automobile manufacturers, singled out because of the size of their industry, its great consumption of vital materials and its added importance after conversion into a defense industry, insist that 'the industry's planners and schedule makers have only one interest, and that is an orderly transition from auto output to full defense production.'

"Already orders for automobile manufacturers and other requirements classed as 'non-defense' are being set back, and curtailment in civilian steel shipments far beyond anything imagined a short time ago is being forecast at steel centers as the percentage of new bookings carrying preference ratings increases.

"Some mills estimate that as high as 60 per cent of new orders are linked directly or indirectly to defense needs. With mills tightening up on commercial shipments the outlook for complete fulfillment of such commitments appears obscure.

To Increase Capacity

"Latest developments in the dispute over adequacy of steel capacity to meet defense needs are estimates by Republic Steel Corp. that by the close of 1941 such capacity in the United States will be 91,000,000 tons yearly against estimated U. S. and British defense requirements of 23,000,000 tons, and a report issued by a House Military Subcommittee that neglect in increasing steel producing facilities has developed 'principally because we could not or would not give definite assurance to industry as to what it might expect from a wartime expansion of its plants.'

"The Defense Plant Corp. is expected quickly to agree to finance Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.'s $85,000,000 expansion plant at the Homestead and Duquesne, Pa., plants for which details were announced this week.

Carloadings Show Further Increases

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended June 28, included:

	Week June 28	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Del. & Hudson	17.930	17.263	14.723
Del. Lack. & West	19.945	19.816	15.633
Ches. & Ohio	44.445	43.067	38.279
Nickel Plate	21.385	21.025	16.340
Pere Marq.	13.824	14.025	10.778

Retail Automobile Sales Up Sharply Over 1940

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers Association said that retail sales of new passenger cars and trucks during May totaled 609,481 units. Of this total 524,269 units were passenger cars. Sales in May, 1940, numbered 358,379 units, of which 330,521 were passenger cars.

For the first five months of the current calendar year retail sales totaled 2,485,060 vehicles, of which 2,105,955 were passenger cars. For the comparable period a year ago sales totaled 1,764,977 units, of which 1,498,463 were passenger vehicles.

Army Awards Yeast Contracts

CHICAGO (AP)—Awards of contracts for sufficient yeast to bake nearly 225,000,000 loaves of bread were announced by the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps. The Army purchased 2,906,323 pounds of yeast for $340,998, representing the annual Army quartermaster requirement.

Bank Executives'

Pach Bros

Top: John B. Bridgwood and (bottom) Carl E. Buckley, appointed vice-presidents of the Chase National Bank.

Port of New York Acts to Prevent Tie-Up on Docks

NEW YORK (AP)—Shippers, forwarding agents and exporters throughout the country have been requested to refrain from sending any cargo for export to the Port of New York unless denite ocean space were booked and export license secured, if the commodity came under such restrictions.

The request was made by the Maritime Association of the Port of New York at the suggestion of its joint steamship and railroad committee.

It was emphasized by steamship and railroad officials that the situation on New York docks, warehouses and railroad terminals was currently well in hand and the request was of a precautionary nature designed to enlist the aid of shippers.

The question of an embargo for the port has not been discussed and it was said there would be no necessity for such discussion if shippers and others co-operated with the association.

Another motive behind the request was the desire of shipping officials to avoid tying up railroad cars more than absolutely necessary. Railroad circles estimated that there were approximately 4,500 cars of freight, excluding coal, now awaiting unloading at the port and being handled at the rate of 1,000 cars daily. This represents a four-day "bank" in shipping parlance and as long as it stays around that level there would be no occasion for alarm, it was said.

Huge Airplane Engine Output By G. M. Units

DETROIT (AP) — Plans for the production of aviation engines at a rate never before attained were announced by two major units of the automobile industry to supplement the projected output of other car makers.

Buick and Chevrolet divisions of General Motors Corporation each disclosed plans to produce 1,000 Pratt & Whitney engines monthly, matching the known objectives of the Packard and Ford Motor companies. Meanwhile General Motors also is pressing efforts to further step up its output of the Allison engine, of its own design, with 1,000 monthly also the immediate objective.

Output Doubled

For Buick the projected output of 1,000 aviation engines monthly represents a doubling of the previously announced volume at plants in Flint, Mich., and the one under construction now at Melrose Park, near Chicago.

For Chevrolet the aircraft engine work is a new undertaking, supplementing a heavy schedule of truck, shell, axle, transmission case and other armament output.

Speaking for Chevrolet, M. E. Coyle, its President and General Manager, said the company would convert two of its plants, in Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y., to the manufacture of the Pratt & Whitney motors. The plants to be utilized at present are engaged in car output for normal civilian uses. They will complete that work late this month and their conversion to the new assignments will get under way immediately. Mr. Coyle said that in addition to the plants now available in the Buffalo area, a new unit to include a battery of testing cells for the aviation engine will be erected on company property at Tonawanda.

Need 'Pilot Line'

The work heretofore done at the Buffalo plants, he added, will be spread out among other Chevrolet factories throughout the country. He said, however, that the immediate objective was to get a "pilot line" under way.

Mr. Coyle did not say when actual production could be started; neither did he venture a guess as to when peak output could be attained. Sources close to the Chevrolet production division asserted, however, that output would be well under way months ahead of the normal contract requirements of 15 months from date of the contract allocation.

Mr. Coyle's outline of the huge aircraft motor production program came close upon an announcement that Chevrolet had been alloted $89,075,000 for defense work. The Buick announcement, made by Harlow H. Curtice, company President, was preceded by an increase to $88,000,000 in the aircraft engine allocation to that company. The original commitment to Buick had been $36,497,520 for engines.

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• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Further Cut In U. S. Auto Output Near

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management gathered representatives of the automobile industry to inform them of shortages of critical materials which officials said undoubtedly would cause a further curtailment of automotive production in the 1942 model year.

Official sources indicated that the OPM would ask no further arbitrary percentage reduction, similar to the 20 per cent cut to which motor makers agreed in May, but that the showing of developing shortages in steel, aluminum, chromium, copper and other materials unquestionably would force a curtailment.

Cut To Be Worked Out

Previously there had been speculation that an additional 20 per cent cut might be asked, which would shrink production from the 1941 level of 5,289,972 units, to slightly more than 3,000,000 passenger cars and trucks. The reduction already agreed upon brings output for the model year opening next month to 4,224,252 units.

Instead of this blanket curtailment, however, OPM sources indicated that a new industry advisory committee and the newly created automobile industry section of OPM, headed by James S. Adams would work out among themselves the amount of reduction necessary.

Mr. Adams, Executive Vice-President of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, presided at the meeting.

It was indicated that the steel shortage would prove to be the most stringent lack, particularly in view of the fact the OPM is currently surveying sheet and strip facilities of the nation to determine how much could be converted into the manufacture of ship plates.

Big Defense Demand

Other factors affecting the industry's decision might be the mounting demands of theaircraft industry and other defense manufacturing upon the country's resources of skilled workers, machine tools, technicians and management as well as upon the vital raw materials.

The Ford Motor Company was represented at the conference by F. D. Bullock, head of the production department, and A. M. Wibel, sales manager. Others prominent in the automotive industry included C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corp.; A. E. Baritz, President of Hudson Motor Car Co.; B. C. Foy(Vice-President of Chrysler Corporation; M. W. Gilman, President of Packard Motor Car Company; George Mason, President of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation; Paul G. Hoffman, President of Studebaker Corporation; Robert Black, President of White Motor Truck Company, and J. W. Franior, President of the Willys-Overland Company.

Winnipeg Wheat Buyers Active On 70c Pegged Price

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 2 (CP)—Apparently encouraged by the establishment of lower fixed minimum trading prices, traders turned to the buying side today in wheat futures pit on Winnipeg Exchange and absorbed all offerings shortly after the market opened.

At the close of trading monday, the Canadian wheat board announced that starting today the pegged price of July wheat would be dropped from 77½ cents a bushel to 70 cents and that operations would be permitted in october wheat. The new option also was pegged at 70 cents.

July wheat dropped only 73⅛ cents while the October option posted a price of 75⅞.

The free trading was a sudden climax to a period of dullness which had held July wheat at its old minimum of 77½ for some weeks.

Public Offerings Highest in Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities for the week ended June 26 jumped to $116,150,819 for the highest total since the week of last Dec. 19, Standard & Poor's Corp. reported.

The increase was fairly evenly divided among municipal, public utility and railroad issues. More than $48,000,000 of the total was new money. All rail financing was new as was 83 per cent of the municipals.

Comparisons follow:

	This Week	Prev. Wk	Year Ago
Municipal	$36,895,819	$13,247,000	$5,497,500
Pub. Util.	60,000,000		53,000,000
Railroad	16,900,000	4,290,000	
Misc	895,000		35,070,000
Industrial			1,150,000
Stock	1,460,000	6,496,421	281,500
Total	$116,150,819	$24,033,421	$94,999,000

Three Drug Firms Fined For Insulin Price-Fixing

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Three large drug manufacturers were fined $5,000 each and three of their officers fined $1,500 each in Federal District Court today on a charge of fixing the price of insulin.

The firms were Eli Lilly & Company, Sharp and Dohme Inc., and E. R. Squibb & Sons. The individuals were Eli Lilly, president of the concern which bears his name; John S. Zinsser, president of Sharp and Dohme; and Carleton H. Palmer, Chairman of Squibb's board.

All these defendants pleaded nolo contendere—unwillingness to contest the indictment.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	107.26	106.127	106.27
1 4s 54-44	111.22	111.22	111.22
2 3s 48-46	111	111	111
New York City Bonds			
15 3s 80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s 44	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 Alleghany cv 5s 49	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅞	103¾	103¾
4 Am&For P5s 2030	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
1 Am T&T 5½s 43	101½	101½	101½
13 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅞	108½	108¾
12 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108¾
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	109¼	109¼	109⅜
500 Amg C Nitra deb '67	26½	26½	26½
100 Arm Del 4s '57	106½	106½	106½
11 Arm Del 4s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	104	104	104
2 Atl & Birm 4s '33	15	15	15
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77	76½	77
5 A C Line 4½s '64	64⅜	64½	64⅜
10 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	89	88⅝	89
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
16 B&O '95 st A	64	63	63
2 B&O '95 st C	34½	34	34½
4 B&O 2000 st D	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝
18 B&O '96 st F	34½	34	34
97 B&O cv '60 st	34	34¾	34
5 B&O 4s '48	29½	29⅛	29½
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51 st	62⅝	62⅛	62⅜
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	52	52	52
3 Bang & Ar cv '51 st	45½	45½	45½
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	46	45½	46
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s '50	99	98⅞	99
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	133¼	133¼	133¼
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
16 Boston & Me 4½s '70	84	84	84
1 Boston & Me 4s '60	29⅞	29½	29⅞
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	68½	68½	68½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Buf R&P '57 st	104⅝	104½	104½
7 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	76	75½	76
6 Can Pac 5s 44	102½	102½	102½
7 Can Pac 4½s 60	104½	104½	104½
12 Can Pac 4s perp	77	76⅝	77
4 Caro C&O 4s 65	63⅜	63½	63⅜
13 Celanese 3s 55	106	106	106
6 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	99⅛	99	99
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2 Cen RR NJ25s 87 reg	53¾	53	53¾
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 C&O 3⅛s 96 D	86	86	86
6 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	105¼	105	105¼
5 Chi & Alton 3s 49	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
8 CB&Q gen 4s 58	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	81¾	81½	81½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	87⅜	87	shrd
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97⅜	97	97
7 Chi & E Ill inc 97	93	93	93
9 Chi & Erie 5s 82	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
7 Chi GtW Inc 4½s 2038	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Chi I&L 5s 66	34	34	34
166 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10	10	10
7 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	10¼	10	10¼
16 CM&SP 4½s 89F	40	39½	40
24 CM&SP 4½s 89T	39¾	39¼	39¾
25 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39¾	39¼	39¾
5 Chi&NW 4½s 36	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
6 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20	20	20
12 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	29	28¾	29
1 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	28½	28½	28½
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2	2	2
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	19¼	19¼	19¼
29 CRI&P 4½s 52A	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
11 CRI&P 4s '88	14¼	13¾	14
3 CRI & P 4s '88 ct reg	23	23	23
39 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
29 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	12⅞	12½	12⅞
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct reg	11¾	11⅜	11¾
1 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Ch2W Ind 4s'52	52	52	52
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	93½	93½	93½
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	109½	109½	109½
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	55¾	55½	55½
1 CleCinTermS4s'73	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 CleCinTerm4½s'77C	76¼	76¼	76¼
3 Columbia G 5s 1952	67⅜	69⅜	69⅜
14 ComlMack inc '69ww	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Comwith Ed cv3½s'58	46	45½	46
1 Con Edis 3½s '46	111¾	111⅝	111¾
3 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105½	105½	105½
10 Crucible Stl 3¼s '55	108¾	108¾	108¾
14 Cuba No Ry 5½s'52	96¾	96¾	96¾
8 CubaNoRy 5½s'42rct	20¼	20	20
5 Cuba RR 5 52	17¾	17½	17¾
2 Curtis Pub 3s '55	23	23	23
8 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
44 D&RG 4s '36	52½	52⅜	52⅜
10 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	14¾	14½	14¾
2D&RG West 5s '73	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 DMoin& Ft D 4s '35ct	5	5	5
1 Det Ed 3s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	98	98⅛	98¼
10 Elec Auto L 2¼s '50	101⅝	101½	101⅝
3 El Johet&ES3¼s'70M	106	106	106
7 Erie rfg 5s '67	28¾	28⅜	28¾
7 Erie rfg 5s '75	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
86 Erie 1st 4s 96	94⅝	94½	94½
41 Erie gen lien 4s '96	59½	59	59½
1 Erie&Jer 6s '55	98	98	98
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	118¾	118¾	118¾
2 Fairbc&Morse 4s '56	107	107	107
2 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	65¼	66¼	66¼
95 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	95⅜	94½	95¼
1 Goodrich 4¼s'56	105⅜	106⅜	106⅜
13 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Gt Nor 5s'73	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	91	91	91
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
25 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	100¼	100¼	100½
2 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	97½	97½	97½
9 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	82	82	82
3 Gulf M&N 5s'50	87	87	87
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Hocky V 4½s'99	130¾	130⅜	130¾
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	94½	94½	94½
13 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	38	37⅝	37⅞
1 Huds Co Gas 5s'49	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
9 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	45	44¾	44¾
3 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	10½	10¼	10¼
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s'81	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Ill Cen 4s'52	44½	44⅛	44⅛
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	43¼	43¼	43¼
6 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
1 Ill Cen 5s'55	46¼	45⅝	46¼
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s'51	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s'53	44½	44½	44½
1 Ill Cen N Line 4s'51	59	59	59
14 C&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	62½	62½	62½
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	49¾	49½	49½
1 Inland Stl 3s'61	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
4 Interlake Irn cv 4s'47	106	106	106
22 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	100¾	100½	100½
5 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	17¼	17¼	17¼
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Int Paper 6s'55	88¾	88½	88½
1 Int Paper 5s'47	105	105	105
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	104½	104½	104½
2 Int T&T 3s 55	41¾	41¼	41¼
3 Jones&LaughSt3s 61	43½	43½	43½
1 Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	98½	98½	98½
41 KCP&S & Hem 4s 36	92¼	92½	92½
1 KC2 FtS&M 4s 36 ct	48⅛	47¼	48⅛
2 K C South 5s 50	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 K C South 3s 50	72½	72½	72½
2 Ky Int T 4½s 61 plain	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
6 Koppers Co 2½s 61	92½	92½	92½
23 Lac Gas 6s 42A	105	104¾	105
6 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	71	69¾	71
121 Lac Gas 5½s 53	76	76	76
14 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	72	69¾	72
5 Lac Gas 5s 42	69½	69¾	70
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	96½	96½	96½
9 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	74½	74½	74½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	75	74½	75
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	61½	61½	61½
9 Lehigh Val 1st 2003 st	46¼	46¼	46¼
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33⅜	33½	33½
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¼	31	31
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	28½	28½	28⅜
3 Liggett & M 5s 51	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
16 Lowes 3½s 46	125¾	125¾	125¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	96	96
4 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	86¼	86	86
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104	104	104
1 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	97	97	97
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	103½	103½	103½
1 Market Ct Ry 5s 45 st	98	98	98
32 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	77½	77½	77½
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	115⅜	115¼	115⅜
2 Mich Cen 3½s 52	111	111	111
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	96½	96½	96½
12 Midland R'Nd 5s 40	67½	67½	67½
17 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	38	37½	38
24 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11½	11½
27 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	11½	11¾	11¾
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	29	28⅝	29
1 M-K-T ex 1st 4s	25½	25½	25½
24 Mo Pac 5s 65A	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
50 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27	26¾	27
16 Mo Pac 5s 78G	27	26¾	27
3 Mo Pac 5s80H	27½	27¼	27¼
21 Mo Pac 5s 81I	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
5 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	27	26⅞	27
2 Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	2	2	2
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	53¼	53⅛	53⅛
2 MonWPaPubSv 6s 65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	111¾	111¾	111¾
13 Mor&Essex 5s 55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
29 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	41¾	41¼	41¾
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37½	36⅝	37½
5 NashCha&StL 4s 78	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
30 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	68¼	68¼	68¼
13 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	103½	103½	103½
3 NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	105	105	105
1 No Tex&M 5½s 54	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	47	47	47
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56	46	45	46
13 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	46	46	46
55 NYC rfg 5s 2013	46	45	46
80 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61½	60¾	61½
3 NYC cn 4s 98	56¼	55⅝	56¼
3 NYC 3¾s 46	60⅞	60½	60½
28 NYC cv 3½s 52	94	94	94
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	59½	59	59½
102 NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	79	79	79
5 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	61¾	60½	61¼
7 NY Dock Co 4s 51	94¼	94¼	94¼
12 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	61	61	61
23 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	54½	54½	54½
16 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	28¼	27⅝	28¼
13 NYNH&H 4½s 67	44	43½	44
35 NYNH&H 4s 47	27	27	27
20 NYNH&H 4s 55	25	25	25
14 NYNH&H 4s 56	25	24⅞	25
7 NYNH&H 3½s 54	25	24⅞	25
6 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	24½	24⅜	24⅜
2 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	24½	24½	24½
1 NY Prov&Bos 4s 42	7	7	7
1 NY Ry 6s 58 st	100	100	100
4 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	105¼	105¼	105¼
17 NiagraFallsP 3½s66	33	33	33
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Norf & W 4s '96	127¾	127½	127¾
3 Nor Am Co 4s '59	104⅛	104	104
24 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64⅜	65
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	74¼	74⅛	74¼
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅛	42	42
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110¾	110¼	110¾
15 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107⅝	107¾
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	110⅞	110⅝	110⅝
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	80	80	80
5 Pac Gas & El 3s '70	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Pac Gas & El 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112¼	112¼	112¼
4 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Panhandle E Pl 3s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Pen Co 4s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	103	103	103
2 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	109	109	109
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	122	122	122
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105¾	105½	105½
12 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93½	93⅜	93⅜
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	102½	102¼	102½
6 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	103½	102	102½
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 Pen RR 3¼s '52	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Peoria & East 4s '60	115½	115½	115½
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
10 Pere Marq 4½s'80	76½	76½	76½
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	66¾	66¾	66¾
7 Phila Co 5s'67	107½	107½	107½
7 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	105¼	105¼	105¼
26 PCC & SL 5s'70 A	26	26	26
1 PCC & St L 4½s'77	111	111	111
103 PCC & St L 4½s'80	103	103	103
64 Pitt & WVa 4½s'58 A	64	63½	64
6 Pitt & WVa 4½s'59 B	64	63¾	63¾
74 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	64	63½	63½
1 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
1 Pressed Stl Cr 5s'51	95¾	95¾	95¾
9 Readg 4½s'97 A	82¾	82¼	82¾
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	68	68	68
3 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104	103⅞	104
2 Republic Steel 4½s'56	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	42½	42½	42½
11 RI Ark&La 4½s'34	14½	14½	14½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
8 StLIM&S4s&DG'33	74	73½	73½
1 StLPeo&NW 5s'48	40	40	40
11 StLSW 5s B '50 ct	15½	15⅜	15½
307 St L S F 4½s'78	14½	14½	14½
64 StLSF 4½s'78 ct st	15⅞	15⅝	15¾
195 St L S F 4s'50 A	13¼	15	15¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	14⅜	13¾	14¼
3 Southern Int 5s '55	13⅞	13⅞	14
9 Stand Oil NJ 4s'53	111½	111½	112
3 Swift&Co 2¾s'61	32½	32½	32½
2 Texark&StSm5½s'50	105	105	105
2 Tex Corp 3s '65	102	102	102
1 Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	91	91	91
18 Third Ave aj 5s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Third Ave 4s '60	16⅛	16½	16⅛
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	53½	53½	53½
11 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	105½	105½	105½
3 Un Pac 3½s 68	112	111⅞	112
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
19 Un Stockyds 4½s 41	87¾	87½	87¾
1 US Steel 2.55s 54	96½	96	96
3 Va&SW cn 5s 58	101	101	101
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
19 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
43 Wabash 1st 5s 39	13⅜	13	13⅜
2 Wabash 2d 5s 39	60⅜	59¾	60
29 WabashOma 3½s 41	19	19	19
2 Wabash 5s '76 B	11½	10½	11½
6 Walwrth 4s 55	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 West Shore 4s 2361	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Westch Lt 5s 50	52	52	52
5 Westn Md 5½s 77	125¼	125⅛	125⅛
10 Westn Md 4s 52	102⅝	102½	102½
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	93	92½	93
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Western Un 5s 51	25½	25½	25½
10 Westn Un 5s '60	82½	82¼	82½
1 West Un 4½s '50	82	81⅝	82
12 Wheel Stl 3½s '66	80	80	80
1 Wilson&Coov3¾s'47	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Wis Cen 4s '49	104	104	104
7 YoungS&Tcv4s'48	36½	36½	36½
	12¼	102	102

Foreign Bonds

2 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	64	64¼	64¼
10 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
3 Argentine 4½s'48	84½	84¼	84¼
1 Australia 4½s'56	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
2 Belgium 6s '55	58	58	58
2 Berlin City 6s '58	84½	84½	84½
6 Brazil 8s '41	9½	9½	9½
7 Brazil 6½s'26-57	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
4 Brazil 6½s'27-57	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Brisbane 5s '57	17⅛	17	17⅛
32 Buen A 4¾s '77	61¾	61½	61½
5 Buen A 4½s Aug'79	50⅞	50½	50
7 Buen A 4¾s '75	49	49	49
1 Canada 5s '52	50¾	50½	50¾
5 Canada 3s '61	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Canada 3s '67	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Canada 3s '67	90	90	90
3 Canada 2¼s '44	87¾	87	87
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	12½	12½	12½
3 Chilean Mun 7s '60 asd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Copen 5s '52 wd	10½	10½	10½
1 Den 6s '42 wd	36⅛	36¼	36¼
1 French 5½s'37 wd	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
15 Ger Gov 5½s'65	93	93	93
2 Ger Govt 5½s'65 unst	7½	7¼	7½
2 Ger Govt 7s'49	6	6	6
3 GtCodnElPJap 6½s'50	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 Haiti 6s'52	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
19 Japan 6½s'54	55½	55½	55½
27 Japan 5½s'65	77	75	77
3 Hex 6s asd '33	69	66	69
1 N Sou Wales 5s'58	68¼	68¼	68¼
3 Ortient Dev 5½s'58	44	43¾	44
21 Orient Dev 5½s'63	42	41⅞	41⅞
1 Uorto Aleg 7½s 66	9½	9½	9½
2 Queensld 6s 47	67½	67½	67½
19 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	69	59½	59½
1 Sydney 5½s'55	64	64	64
17 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	50¾	49½	50¾
17 Tokyo City 5½s'61	51¼	51¼	51¼
2 Tokyo City 5s'52	21½	21	21¼
9 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	45	45	45
125 Urug 4½s&4½as'79	45¼	45	45¼
7 Urug 4½s'78	40	47	48
3 Urug 4½s'4½s'78			39½40

Total today, 4,518,000; previous day, 6,574,500; week ago, 9,082,707; year ago, 4,601,500; two years ago, 4,142,500; Jan. 1 to date, 1,109,043,325; year ago, 857,746,900; two years ago, 845,519,475.

wdWith declaration. xinEx-Interest. ctCertificates.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Worth Pump cu cn pr pf	$1.12½	Q	Aug. 1	July 1
Do cum pr pf	$1.12½	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Extra				
Cont Ins (N Y)	20c		July 10	June 30
Fid-Phen Fire Ins	20c		July 10	June 30
Irregular				
Amer Republics	10c		July 10	June 30
Buf Ank

Barracks Strike Is Protest Against Hiring WPA Workers

By the Associated Press

In a strike which union leaders termed a national test of the use of Work Projects Administration labor at sub-union wages, the American Federation of Labor Building Trades Council at St. Louis, Mo., instructed between 1,500 and 2,000 workmen today to stay away from their jobs on a $4,000,000 construction project at Jefferson Barracks.

The walkout was ordered in protest to the employment of 75 WPA painters. E. M. Basye, Deputy State WPA Administrator, declared, however, that "our men will remain on the job. The projects have been certified as necessary to national defense."

Other labor developments included:

Cleveland, Ohio—United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations began voting on whether to strike to enforce their demand for a wage increase of 10 cents an hour. Their current wage rate was not disclosed. They are employees of the White Motor Company, makers of army trucks.

Los Angeles—The last remaining detachment of 1,500 soldiers was relieved from further duty at the North American Aviation Company plant after final settlement of the C. I. O.-called strike there was announced. Soldiers took over the plant June 9 and broke a five-day strike. Terms of the strike settlement included pay increases which the union estimated at $7,000,000 a year for 9,000 employees, and a modified form of closed C. I. O. shop.

St. Louis—Four A. F. of L. hoisting engineers, who had been on strike since June 23, agreed to resume erection of structural steel for the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Company's new $11,000,000 plant at Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport.

The strike resulted from refusal of the Overland Construction Company of Chicago, the steel contractor, to hire a master mechanic and a helper. Under the settlement, the company will employ these additional men if it increases the number of its crane operators to five or more.

San Francisco—Members of the C. I. O. Communications Union voted to strike against Press Wireless, newspaper wireless service, unless 20 per cent wage increases were granted. Present wages were reported to be $45 and $50. The company has offered a 5 per cent raise.

Alton, Ill.—A. F. of L. chemical workers threatened a strike against the Smokeless Power Division of the Western Cartridge Company unless the management agreed by midnight Sunday to bargain with the union.

Newark, N. J.—A late-hour settlement of a threatened strike of 2,200 bakery drivers and salesmen throughout Northern New Jersey, Staten Island and parts of Long Island and Connecticut finally was reached.

The agreement was announced after an all-day conference attended by representatives of the Bakery Drivers and Salesmen's Union, Local 194, E. C. McDonald, of the United States Labor Department's Conciliation Service, and representatives of 13 large baking companies.

Union officials said that under the settlement the men would receive $25 weekly base pay and 7 per cent commission on sales. The union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, had demanded an increase in base pay from $24 to $26 a week and an increase from 6 to 7 per cent in commissions.

Boston—Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, announced that representatives of striking bakery truck drivers had agreed to refer proposals for settlement to the union membership. The agreement is the first progress made toward settling the dispute since drivers walked out June 28.

Hollywood, Calif. — The Screen Cartoon Guild reported it had declined to negotiate with William Bioff, agent of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, in its strike against Walt Disney Studios.

A negotiations meeting had been scheduled July 1 between Guild and Disney representatives. Howard Baldwin, Guild spokesman, said:

"We found out that in order to make a deal, we would have to deal with Bioff. We were supposed to meet with Disney, Bioff, and other agents at Bioff's home. When we explained to the membership at a special meeting, they voted unanimously to have nothing to do with Bioff."

Bioff is under indictment in New York on charges of evading Federal income taxes on some $550,000, including amounts received from film studios.

Shortly before the scheduled negotiations meeting, it had been reported a settlement was probable.

Unions Back Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2 — Formation of an Inter-Union Institute on Labor and Defense was voted by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations at a meeting at the Edison Hotel here last night.

Unions represented at the meetings were said to have a membership of 700,000. At the same time the meeting went strongly on record in support of the national defense program and President Roosevelt's labor policies and voted opposition to any "united front" with Communism and against totalitarian influences in the trade union movement.

The meeting adopted a statement approving the President's use of troops in ending the recent strike at the plant of the North American Aviation Company in Inglewood, Calif., on the grounds that it was a walk-out directed by subversive elements, but reaffirmed labor's right to strike over legitimate demands "as a last resort."

The statement characterized collective bargaining as the surest means of industrial peace and called for equal responsibility on the part of management in making the defense program a success.

Unions backing the statement included the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Textile Workers Union and the United Wholesale and Retail Employees Union, all C. I. O. groups, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the American Federation of Teachers and other A. F. of L. units.

Speakers were Eli Oliver, chief of the Labor Disputes Division of the Office of Production Management; Emil Rieve, President of the Textile Workers Union and alternate member of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, and Louis Hollander, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Grattan Urges U. S. and Australia To Bolster Strategic and Trade Ties

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 2 (AP)—C. Harley Grattan, American-born authority on Australia and the South Pacific, today urged close co-operation between Australia and America through strengthening of strategic and economic ties.

He spoke at the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia.

Australia has ceased to regard herself merely as an outpost of British-European civilization in the Pacific basin, Mr. Grattan said, and by force of geographical logic has come to the realization that her destiny will be as a Pacific power.

"There is in Australia today a strongly supported trend in public opinion highly favorable to collaboration with the United States, now and on a long time basis," he said.

Speaking at the institute last night, Philip La Follette declared the United States can defeat Hitler, not by war, but by his own methods of production.

The former Governor of Wisconsin said that too many Americans are resting behind the British fleet while the Nation goes along with its own problems unsolved. The first essential of national defense, he added, "is to put the Nation's domestic house in order."

By putting its manpower to full use, he held, America can do what it cannot do by going to war in Europe, by Congressional appropriations and speeches.

"Under the whiplash of dictatorship," he said, "Hitler forced recognition of the proposition that all strength and all power originates from the labor of man. We must compete with Hitler on this basis, producing more goods at cheaper prices with free and satisfied labor."

"Neither by going into war nor by staying out, can America avoid changes of a world revolution. Ambassador Kennedy and Henry Ford oppose entry into war because of a belief that it will hasten these changes, while J. P. Morgan and Thomas Lamont think that by going into war the Nation can avoid making readjustments."

Pardon Sale Charged To Rivers' Driver

ATLANTA, July 2 (AP)—Arrest of ex-chauffeur of former Gov. E. D. Rivers on charges of selling 300 to 400 pardons was disclosed shortly after the Fulton (Atlanta) County Grand Jury had called on the Federal Government to investigate Mr. Rivers' income.

William E. Spence, an investigator for the Fulton Solicitor General, reported that he had arrested Albert Chandler, Negro, at Great Neck, N. Y.

Mr. Spence said that two indictments accused Mr. Chandler of obtaining 1,000 blank pardons, signed by Mr. Rivers, and peddling them from prison to prison throughout Georgia during Mr. Rivers' final 48 hours in office last December. He said Mr. Chandler was accused of selling between 300 and 400, some for as little as $25, and that 22 of his customers were convicted murderers.

Plane Workers Vote To Give Up Holidays

By the Associated Press

Bendix, N. J., July 2

In response to a request from Director William S. Knudsen of the Office of Production Management, the 5,000 employees of the Bendix Aviation Corporation have agreed to pass up their annual vacations.

The plant, busy with defense work, was previously scheduled to shut down this week during the one-week vacation period.

Champion of Liberty

Wide World

Sculptor Models Memorial to Masaryk

Albin Polasek, noted sculptor, is modeling a huge equestrian statue that will be cast in bronze and erected on Chicago's Midway as a memorial to the late Thomas G. Masaryk, first President of the Czechoslovakian Republic and one of Europe's great champions of democracy. The huge figure of a medieval knight on horseback will be one of the largest statues of its kind in the world. It stands two stories high and will have a pedestal which will raise it an additional two stories. According to Mr. Polasek, whose parents were Bohemian, the knight represents one of the legendary figures supposed to sleep inside the Blanik Mountain in Bohemia awaiting the hour to deliver their people from the oppressor. Mr. Polasek is shown at work on the head of the huge figure. An assistant, Morton Hague, is at work in the lower center.

British Clergy Fill War Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—English clergymen have become a militant group ministering to and supporting both civilians and soldiers in Britain's hour of trial, according to the Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell, minister of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church here.

Dr. Bonnell, who returned to his pastorate in New York recently from a six-weeks' good-will preaching mission in Britain, told a meeting held under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches July 1 that important religious work was being carried on in Britain despite destruction of churches.

"The clergymen of Britain and their churches are closer to the lives of the people than they have been for decades," he said. "When churches have been completely demolished, neighboring churches help to house the congregation that is left without an edifice."

Ministers are actively engaged in air-raid precaution activities, first-aid service, and many other wartime civilian activities, Dr. Bonnell added. He praised the meetings held under the auspices of "The Sword of the Spirit," consisting of both Protestant and Roman Catholic groups, a movement devoted to the building of a "better national and international order at the close of the present war."

Religious leaders of this group, Dr. Bonnell added, recommended as points for the postwar order that "extreme inequality in wealth and possession should be abolished; that every child, regardless of race or class, should have equal opportunities of education, suitable for the development of his peculiar capacities; that the family as a unit must be safeguarded; that the sense of a divine vocation must be restored to man's daily work, and finally, that the resources of the earth should be used as God's gifts to the whole human race, and used with due consideration for the needs of the present and future generations."

Workers Lengthen Hours

OAKLAND, Calif., July 2 (AP)—A group of American Federation of Labor workers are voluntarily lengthening their hours and reduced their overtime pay rate to eliminate an industrial bottleneck.

In announcing the action taken by Local 88 of the A. F. of L. wood, wire and metal lathers, Business Representative J. C. Reynolds of the Alameda County Building Trades Council, said:

"This is our answer to Hitler and his methods. We will get out production if we have to work 24 hours a day to do it."

The lathers lengthened their work day from six to eight hours. The overtime rate was cut from double time to time and a half. The five day week and the $1.60 an hour wage were continued. Three hundred men in Alameda County were affected.

Administrator Bars 'Gravy' in Program Of Public Works for Defense Areas

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—A "no gravy" policy for the $150,000,000 defense public works program was announced yesterday by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, as he set up operating machinery to aid in building health, water, school and other essential facilities in communities facing phenomenal growth because of defense activity.

Warning against any effort from any source to derive private profit from the program, Mr. Carmody said "this money must go as far as possible." "There is no gravy in it for any contractors, none for promoters. . . . The quickest way to slow down a project will be to pay somebody a handsome fee."

The program recently was authorized by Congress.

Mr. Carmody set up 11 regional offices, including Boston, Richmond, and Jacksonville. Project engineer offices will be located in New York and Birmingham, Ala.

The regional offices, with the States in their respective areas, and the regional director of each, include:

Region 1. Boston: New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont; Regional Director, James A. McConnell of Massachusetts.

Region 3. Richmond: Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia; Director, C. L. Vickers of West Virginia.

Region 4. Jacksonville: Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; Director, Lester M. Marx of New Jersey.

Region 7. Kansas City, Mo.: Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas: Director, Blair Doyle of Kansas.

Region 8. Fort Worth: Texas and Louisiana; Director, George F. Harley of Georgia.

Spending Bills Just Signed by Roosevelt Raise Total to 39 Billions in 1941

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed five appropriation bills last night and added more than $3,500,000,000 to the Nation's most gigantic spending program.

The measures brought to approximately $39,000,000,000, the total of cash outlays and contract authorizations approved by Congress since January.

The bills which became law provided:

$910,000,000 for relief.

$1,195,935,780 for the Labor Department and Federal Security Agency.

$1,340,000,000 for the Agriculture Department and its program of aid for farmers.

$24,567,000 for the expenses of Congress.

$54,795,000 for the District of Columbia.

The expenditures, in the main, are to be made in the fiscal year which began yesterday.

Also signed by the Chief Executive was legislation to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for two years and increase its crop loan fund to $2,650,000,000.

Congress completed action on all the bills Monday and they were flown from Washington late yesterday. Ordinarily they should have been signed before midnight Monday, the end of the 1941 fiscal year, but parliamentarians said it made little difference because the effective date for all the acts was July 1.

One bill, appropriating $1,030,000,000 to make up deficiencies in earlier appropriations, did not arrive from the Capital.

Merger Is Announced By College Sororities

LAKESIDE, Ohio, July 2 (AP)—Union of Beta Phi Alpha and Delta Zeta sororities was announced June 30 by Julia Wells Bower of New London, Conn., National President of Beta Phi Alpha, holding its national convention here.

The merged organization to be known as Delta Zeta Sorority will have 60 college chapters and 75 alumnae chapters located in 45 States.

Chilean Senate Gets Voice In Vital Foreign Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The newly-appointed Foreign Minister, Juan B. Rossetti, with the approval of President Aguirre, has communicated to the President of the Chilean Senate his intention of reviving the former practice of consulting that body before making any vital decision on external policy.

Señor Rossetti offers only one explanation for this decision: He is a democrat and believes in adhering to the Constitution. The political charter distinctly rules that the Senate should be consulted on foreign policy.

His initiative has met with general approval, the more so as eminent Chileans have latterly expressed the desirability, in existing circumstances, that the foreign policy of the country should be guided by prudence. It has also echoed in other South American countries where, too, the higher legislative chamber has been neglected—sometimes ignored—in times of international decision.

Leftist in Term Only

Chile's new Foreign Minister is leftist only according to national terminology. In the United States he would be regarded as a young self-made man with ideals. He earned his living as a youth serving in a corner grocery store. He successfully studied for the law and became a Depty for Santiago. One time he was Labor Minister. His party ranking is Radical-Socialist.

Hitherto he has been best known as the proprietor of La Opinion, the voice of the manual worker. Incidentally, it is the only Chilean newspaper which pays its way on circulation. Señor Rossetti has used it as his forum for attacking "economic imperialism"—national as well as foreign. Neither is he averse to forensic publicity. As an attorney, he is never in the limelight by defending popular causes.

To those, however, who feel he is too extremist and combative to conduct foreign policy, there is the consoling declaration issued within a few days of his appointment:

"Democracy comes first with us, nationally and continentally. Democracy is so secure in America that it seems like an American-invented doctrine. . . . We are opposed to demagoguery in any form. Every legitimate right is and will be respected. No citizen or group observing the law has anything to fear in Chile. The President governs for all Chileans and parties are given free play for their democratic aspirations. For this same reason no doctrine contrary to the social order can prevail in Chile."

Inter-American Trade

This resume of Chilean political and social policy reveals no novelty but it is significant when stated by a new Foreign Minister, whose domestic record might be erroneously interpreted abroad. "New blood" finds it difficult to make headway in South American chanceries where diplomacy is still, too often, a reserved or preserved calling.

The declarations of Foreign Minister Rossetti, therefore, should be read against the background of Chilean suspicious of attempts, beyond national boundaries, to represent the Aguirre regime as something apart from Democracy. Even the most extreme Chilean conservatives would resist this imputation.

The dynamism of the new Minister is most likely to be seen in the promotion of inter-American trade—which, to him, means inter-Latin American trade just as much as between South and North America. His intention to get more trade going between Chile and the Argentine has been applauded by the Buenos Aires newspaper La Prensa which has invariably been critical of Chilean policy in this special connection.

Regarding the war, Minister Rossetti stands by the Chilean declaration of neutrality. He admits, however, there is the problem of defending neutrality. That, he says, is a question on which continental agreement must be procured.

Quick Freezing of Poultry Becomes Major Omaha Industry in 8 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—A new industry, started on a small scale here just eight years ago, has sky-rocketed to fame and made Omaha the world's largest producer of quick-frozen, ready-to-cook poultry.

Three firms—Jerpe Commission Company, Fairmont, and Omaha Cold Storage—now employ 500 workers in this business of freezing and packing about 14,000,000 pounds annually. Frosted Foods Sales company, a General Foods subsidiary, retailing under the brand name "Birds Eye" and exporting to many foreign countries, takes a large portion of the poultry packed by Jerpe. On June 24, under the direction of Donald Barr, New York manager of the Marketing Department for Frosted Foods Sales Corporation, a sound and color film of the Jerpe plant was made and will be shown extensively this coming year.

Mr. Barr said his firm came into Omaha because Omaha farmers produce more and better poultry of the kind they want. He credits the Agricultural colleges with influencing farmers to raise bigger and better flocks. He thinks the Mid-West poultry producer stands to profit from the method in offering him an opportunity to compete for the Eastern market.

The advantages claimed for the quick-freezing method are many, but it is principally claimed that the drawing of the chicken makes internal government inspection possible.

Most of the poultry is purchased at buying stations in small towns and by trucks which call at the farms. The poultry is then put on a 10 day buttermilk diet at various feeding stations before it is refrigerated and rushed to Omaha to be prepared for the consumer.

The quick-freezing is done by a patented process. Layers of cartons are sandwiched between freezing units, and a hydraulic lift compresses the chickens and freezing units together. The freezing units cause a temperature of 40 degrees below zero, but the chickens are frozen to only five below. They are stored in Omaha at sub-zero temperature until needed elsewhere. About 6,000,000 pounds are stored at a time.

'Me First' Drivers Under Ban by Ickes

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—In his first "crackdown" on wasters of gasoline, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, announced that persons operating "oil burner" cars and making "jackrabbit" starts in parkways of the District of Columbia would be arrested.

He said that while there always had been regulations against "such misuse of the parkways, the public has been careless in observing these regulations."

Arrests would be made, he said, for racing motors in an effort to start more rapidly, and operating cars emitting offensive quantities of smoke and gas fumes.

160 And a Republican See F. D. R. Library

By the Associated Press

Hyde Park, N. Y., July 2

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, opened to the general public yesterday for the first time, had 161 visitors.

At 25 cents each, they paid a total of $40.25 to see the building erected to preserve the papers of President Roosevelt.

Floyd B. Avery of White Plains, N. Y., the first visitor, told attendants he was a Republican but wanted to see the Library anyway.

British Tell French Raids Are Coming On Arms Factories

LONDON, July 2 (BPS)—Proposed bombing by the Royal Air Force of all armament factories in Occupied France has been announced in a radiocast to France in which French workers were advised to go on strike should the Germans not provide them with adequate shelter during the raid.

The radiocast, made by a general staff officer of the British armed forces over the British Broadcasting Corporation facilities, warned the French workers to evacuate their women and children from the neighborhood of armament factories.

Germany was charged with replacing German workers with Frenchmen and using the product of the French workers "to attack your brothers."

The workers were told to demand good air raid shelters and go to those shelters immediately the alarm sounded announcing the approach of British raiders. If the Germans fail to sound any raid warning, the French workers were told to dive for the shelters whenever they heard the buzz of planes.

In the eventuality that the Germans make no provision to protect French workers from the promised RAF bombings, they were urged to refuse to work.

Conscription Vote In Canada Seen

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, July 2 (AP) — The possibility of a popular election on the issue of conscription was seen in an address June 30 by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

He reaffirmed his Government's pledge that service of Canadians overseas should be voluntary.

He then commented on urgings of what he said was a small but vocal group, that there should be conscription for a total war effort.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced with garage. 336 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD. Now open. Where adults may really enjoy themselves—a cultured and refined informality; all modern conveniences; same management as Leelanau For Boys. Box 30 William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR RENT—New Cape Cod Cottage, Fosters Rd. at Seapines; $375 season. Dining room with fireplace; garage; 4 bedrooms. Address Seapines School, Brewster, Mass.

General Classified

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

OPPORTUNITY now open for information career with famous Ask Mr. Foster Travel Service. Applications will be entertained from cultured women for entering training school. No personal interviews. Write Miss Mary di Fabio, Suite 1802, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y.

REFINED woman for cooking and down-stairs cleaning, 2 in family; all conveniences; no objection to child school age; own apartment. A. Y. LESHER, Ambler, Pa.

HOUSES FOR SALE

8-ROOM house, furnished or not; built-up business district, near transportation; downtown easily reached; price reasonable. Contact Kilpatrick, 5125 Market St., Philadelphia.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING TO CALIFORNIA?
Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS THROUGH CARS. LOW RATES
EMPIRE FREIGHT COMPANY
93 Huntington Avenue, Boston. KEN 4435

PAYING GUESTS

DEERFIELD INN, Old Deerfield, Mass.—Interesting place for a vacation, finest food. Write GLORIA BROWNING COSMAN for folder. Rates from $4.50 day—American plan.

The Garden House Inn West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass.—A small homelike hotel; pleasant rooms, delicious meals; free transportation to beach; select clientele. Route 28. Tel Harwich 358-W-1.

SUMMER BOARD

THE COUNTRY HOUSE, Mattapoisett, Mass., on Buzzards Bay—Rooms with private baths, meals; bathing, fishing, sailing; cottages for summer; heated houses for rent; selected clientele.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOSEPHINE DILLON COACH
IN HOLLYWOOD AFTER JUNE 1ST, 1941
1607 NO. ORANGE DRIVE HE 1372
SCREEN — RADIO — STAGE

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

CHOICE old glass, china, buttons, etc.; may be seen Sunday 1-6, Tues. and Thurs. 7:30-9. 97 Curtis St., West Somerville, Mass.

For Sale
76 pieces of the rare, beautiful
Gold Medallion Canton China
at 278 Main Street, Kingston, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 38 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON — FURNISHED housekeeping suites 1-4 rooms; available by day, week or month. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 15 Norway Street.

N. Y. C., 114th St. and Riverside Drive—Until October 1st; convenient Columbia; 8 breezy rooms, comfortably furnished, BUtterfield 8-1710.

N. Y. C., 310 Riverside Drive—Overlooking river; 2 rooms, kitchenette, balcony, radio; hotel service; reasonable. AC. 2-1700 (Apt. 1706).

APARTMENTS TO LET

AT MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—A charming apartment of 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette and garden; available for the year around. Please apply at Brick Path Shop, 137 Washington St., Telephone Marblehead 1004.

17 MONMOUTH COURT, Brookline—Mass. near Carlton and Beacon Streets—3 and 4-room apartments in new building; every improvement; selected tenants. See Superintendent on premises Lon. 6540.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—July 8 to Sept. 2, to sublet in exclusive section near Harvard Square, 3-room apartment; fireplace, Frigidaire, etc.; price reasonable; references exchanged. Telephone Tro. 8254 or Tro. 9240.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
A few vacancies during July and August for girls interested in dancing. Ballet classes, located in historic Bucks County, Pennsylvania, country home. Moderate fee includes board, unusual recreational activities and daily dancing classes under leading ballet master. Write Box G-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ASHLAND, N. H.—For sale, furnished modern cottage, 2 bedrooms, large living room and dining room combined, kitchen and toilet, running well water, piazza facing lake; reasonable price. Apply Mrs. J. D. Thompson, Route 4, Plymouth, N. H.

CATSKILLS—Pleasant furnished cottages on quiet, restful farm; housekeeping or with board; tennis, swimming; select clientele. MRS. J. WILLIAMS, Pine Place, Saugerties, N. Y.

SCITUATE, MASS.—Camp furnished; secluded; 13 acres; sleeps 3 easily; mile from water; attractive. Com. 3593.

TO LET—Ricker Camps, bungalow for large family; also smaller one, electricity, spring water in house. 7 min. to beach. Route 1-A (old state rd.) E. R. Cole, Prop. R. F. D. 1, Kennebunkport, Maine.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE Overlooking Hudson Palisades ideal for permanent and transient refined quiet guests, high exclusive district 3 acres ground flowers trees airy freshly decorated rooms oak floors modern equipment inspiring outlook, quality food; no dancing quick commuting garage, ownership-management; reasonable 190 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. HOMELIKE house, individual camps. Beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanonuc Mts. Wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table. 50 miles from Boston. 46th season. $15 to $17 weekly. $2.50 to $3 transient. Accommodates 25. Booklet. Tel. 98. Miss Anne Merrill.

POCONO MTS. Quiet farm for rest and study; brooks, groves, lovely countryside swimming, tennis; innerspring mattresses; select clientele. $12 up; also cottages for rent by week $15 to $20 weekly; special season rates; folder. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Canaan, Pa.

QUIET, beautiful farm home, modern conveniences, excellent food; ideal for rest and study. $12 weekly. MISS COLLINS, Avondale, Pa.

DOGS FOR SALE

GREAT DANE PUPPIES
10 weeks old, harlequin or black; registered. MARTIN, 786 Broadway, Saugus, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE. WO 2-2080. 280 B'way, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BRIDGEWATER, N. H.
Overlooking Newfound Lake; gentleman's country house, furnished, remodeled story-and-a-half colonial; 3 acres; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, laundry, 2-car garage; heat, running water, electricity, 3 fireplaces; season $300. Tel. Col. 8889, or write DR. F. W. SLEEPER, 41 Virginia Street, Dorchester, Mass.

QUIET, restful vacation spot in the foothills of the Berkshires; excellent home cooked meals. D. H. Eberle, Dover Plains, N. Y.

ROTHESAY, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA
Spend your vacation on gentleman's small estate near Bay of Fundy, where you can enjoy fishing, boating, golfing, picnicking, swimming, tennis; finest view in New Brunswick; excellent food; accommodations available for one or two couples; rates very reasonable; references exchanged. MR. JOHN MORRIS ROBINSON, Stonecroft.

SPEND your vacation or week end where it is cool, quiet, high elevation; handy swimming, golf, etc.; modern, home cooking, fresh vegetables, milk. Write LOOKOUT FARM, New Durham, N. H.

SPEND your vacation or week ends at SOUTH FIELD POINT CLUB, Stamford-on-Sound, Conn. Phone 3-1856. Commuting $25 weekly.

WEEK END or longer; bathing, boating, golf; rest or study; excellent table; weekly $18, week ends $3.50 daily. CHRISTINE E. COOPER, Green Acres, Tillson Lake, Walkill, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE HAVE OPENINGS FOR THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
FUR SALESWOMEN
and will treat with confidence every application made. *Apply by letter only!*
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON, MASS.

HOUSES WANTED

PENNSYLVANIA—Buy or rent, in or near Delaware County; country home, small acreage; good school. C-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

JEWELERS

EDUCATORS — Antique Jewelry
WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston, Lib. 3917

Local Classified

(Continued)

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

NORTHERN lady will share her mountain home summers with lady companion or retired couple, sharing in turn their southern home winters, affording seasonable comfort, mutual enjoyment; particulars exchanged. "Kendencroft," Campion, N. H.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS. 40 Water St.; Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead; all modern improvements; ideal vacation spot. $15 and $18 weekly.

COHASSET, MASS. Hubbard House—Large colonial home on village green; rest, study; swimming, recreation; summer theatre; transient, permanent; breakfasts served. Coh. 0714.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study, Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

GUESTS; comfortable rooms, two minutes from Cape Playhouse, King Highway and beach. Box 65, East Dennis, Mass.

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential." 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

REAL ESTATE

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HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline Newton, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp 1500

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway — Special summer rates; room and meals, $10 week and up. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

MELROSE, MASS. — Large alcove room, in quiet, exclusive locality; accessible to all lines of transportation; garage. Tel. Melrose 4269-J.

SHARON, CONN., in the Berkshires. MISS DEANE'S Place on the Green, newly decorated and furnished; transients, permanent guests; some rooms have open fireplaces; churches, library; horses available; near Music Mountain. Write Miss Deane.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily. $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS, quiet home; spacious, $2.50 private light housekeeping; bath $6.00. Irma Thompson, 925 West End (105th) N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, sunny rooms, walking distance The Christian Science Mother Church; permanent, transient. MRS. BURDWOOD, Com. 9323.

BOSTON—Sub-rent, Room 200, Hotel Hemenway; furn., piano or unfurn. Tel. Bosnuet, Com. 8400, or Box K-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 40 Hereford St.—Clean, comfortable single and double rooms in guest house of refinement; also 3-room apartment.

BOSTON, MASS., 398 Marlborough Street—Room with private bath, also single rooms; transients accommodated.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, clean, airy rooms off Harvard Street at Coolidge Corner; regular and overnight guests; parking. Longwood 8067.

BROOKLINE, MASS. The Winchester, 29 Winchester St.—Corner room, twin beds, innerspring mattresses, running water; other rooms; permanent guests or tourists; parking. Longwood 8775.

Hotel **Huntington**
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON MASS Opp. Y.M.C.A.
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50

N. Y. C., 52 West 84th St.—Quiet house, owned by refined Southern lady, has 2 rooms; sitting bedroom, 18x18, beautifully furnished, cross ventilation; exclusive use of adjoining 4-1 kitchen, Frigidaire, gas stove. $8.00 single, $10.00 double. FN 2-2783.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. (30 Central Park West)—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WOMEN. Widely known as well-appointed home, business women or students; park view; kitchen facilities, maids; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for women, in private apt., $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. Gr. 7-7983.

N. Y. C., N. Y.—Pleasant front river view in home near Columbia University. Call Un. 4-3069 evenings or early mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 E. 97th St. (Apt. 3-F)—Cheerful front studio, kitchen privilege, $4.50. Call evenings, VINCENT.

N. Y. C., 104 West 84th St. (Apt. 5-W)—Desirable, clean, single studio; reasonable; elevator. Phone SC. 4-2966.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN 9090, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION wishes position, experienced, refined American widow; Westchester preferred; drives; license. Write Box H-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—TEACHER DESIRES SUMMER POSITION; experienced selling, bookkeeping and general office work. Box 47, National Press Bldg.

SUMMER BOARD

THE HILLSIDE, HOLDERNESS, N. H. Overlooking Little Squam Lake; bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery, all modern improvements; home cooking; select clientele; weekly rate, $10 to $23. Booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

IN THE SHOULDER OF THE GREEN MOUNTAINS, this old time Inn gives quiet welcome. Own garden, cracklepark cook, peaceful village. From $18 weekly. The Tavern, Grafton, Vermont. Kingsley A. Perry, owner-manager.

FOR GIRLS (Christian Scientists) Bald Hill Farm, private home in heart of the Green Mountains; a vacation of outdoor activity. Write Covin Harvard, So. Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Kirkland 1972 or Longwood 8775.

HARRISON, MAINE, Summit Spring Manor—In beautiful lake region with view of White Mountains. Write for circular.

QUIET, restful vacation spot in the foothills of the Berkshires; excellent home cooked meals. D. H. Eberle, Dover Plains, N. Y.

ROTHESAY, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA
Spend your vacation on gentleman's small estate near Bay of Fundy, where you can enjoy fishing, boating, golfing, picnicking, swimming, tennis; finest view in New Brunswick; excellent food; accommodations available for one or two couples; rates very reasonable; references exchanged. MR. JOHN MORRIS ROBINSON, Stonecroft.

SPEND your vacation or week end where it is cool, quiet, high elevation; handy swimming, golf, etc.; modern, home cooking, fresh vegetables, milk. Write LOOKOUT FARM, New Durham, N. H.

SPEND your vacation or week ends at SOUTH FIELD POINT CLUB, Stamford-on-Sound, Conn. Phone 3-1856. Commuting $25 weekly.

WEEK END or longer; bathing, boating, golf; rest or study; excellent table; weekly $18, week ends $3.50 daily. CHRISTINE E. COOPER, Green Acres, Tillson Lake, Walkill, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES

REXHAME, Marshfield, Mass.—For rent, furn. summer home; 5 bedrooms and bath, living room and dining room

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

MISSES'
Denim Slack Sets in the Corral Manner

You'll feel just like a dude rancher in these slack sets from California, fashioned in the true ranch manner! The denim is in the new saddle color, trimmed, if you please, with copper rivets and copper buttons. New! Different!

SLACKS, $2.98
SHIRT, $1.98
LOAFER JACKET, $2.98
SPORTSWEAR—3rd Floor

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Dept. Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

BEAUTY SHOP
ROSE POLAND
Assures you of her personal interest in you, and in all problems relating to Beauty Culture.
Frederics Permanent Waves
Destina Creams
Cor. Boston and Pacific Ave. Tel. 4-4563

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

The CLEANEST NUMBER IN TOWN
Just call 5-0123 for
DORRAINE CLEANERS
1515 Pacific Ave — Ocean City
2815 Atlantic Ave. — 936 Asbury Ave.
5218 Ventnor Ave.

KENTS RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food *Delightful Surroundings*
Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.
PHONE 5-3778 Prompt Delivery

Buy with confidence at
STENTON MARKET
QUALITY MEATS THAT SATISFY
Always Dependable, 2811 Atlantic Ave.

SPENCE RESTAURANT
2808 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Open Air Dining in Addition to Our Main Dining Room
NO LIQUOR SERVED

COLLINGSWOOD

Faulkner Fixes Faulty
OIL BURNERS
LINK-BELT
Automatic Coal Stoker
Call Collingswood 437

The House of Castor
Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
Phone 485 — 713 Haddon Ave.

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

Cranford Esso Servicenter
J. L. McNAMARA, Prop.
Cor. North & Springfield Aves.
Cranford, N. J.
TELEPHONE CRanford 6-0884

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 6-8713 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

SAVE AT
587 Central Ave.
East Orange, N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

CRAMP'S ART STORE
505 MAIN STREET
• PICTURES
• FRAMING
• REGILDING
• RESTORING

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Chas. T. Horncker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

Englewood Coal & Lumber Co.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Lumber and Millwork
Coal—Fuel Oil
Koppers Coke
ENGLEWOOD 3-3700

C. J. COOKE
SHELL SERVICE STATION
Corner Dean St. and Demarest Avenue
Englewood, N. J.
Lubrication, Tire Service
Cars called for and delivered
CALL ENGLEWOOD 3-4208

HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S SERVICE STATION
TANNER STREET
Richfield Gas and Oils
Tires and Accessories
Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal
to you and your car
PHONE HADDONFIELD 3730

HADDON HEIGHTS

WILLIAM V. DENISE
Atlantic Service Station
Clements Bridge Rd. and White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, N. J.
For delivery service call H. H. 4432

Johnson's Beauty Parlor
611 White Horse Pike
PHONE 1143
Open Tues, Thurs, and Fri. Evenings

HOBOKEN

LEVITIN & UNTERWEISER INSURANCE
2852 Boulevard, Jersey City
JOurnal Square 2-0665

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Norge Appliances
See our new line of refrigerators and washing machines.
Lawler Bros.
918 B'way, Bayonne, N. J.
Tel. Bay 3-0402

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

BErgen 3-2036
JOHN H. GERKEN
Coal Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Hudson County Deliveries
98 Bentley Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

KEYPORT

HARRY BURLEW'S Shangri-La Restaurant
On Highway No. 35—Near Six Corners
KEYPORT, N. J.
Fried Chicken and Seafood Our Specialty
Friendly Homelike Atmosphere
"You'll like it and come again"

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	P	A	I	N		P	I	A	N	O
A	R	N	A		T	O	N			H
N	O	D		D	R	O	N	E		I
N	W		C	O	A	L		T	W	O
U		B	E	V	Y		S	H	E	
P	R	U	N	E		B	L	A	D	E
		O	R	T		C	O	I	N	
O	W	N		G	O	O	P		S	O
V		S	K	U	N	K		C	H	I
I			R	A	Y		L	A	I	C
D	R	E	A	M		T	A	M	P	A

Jwr

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Sunshine Vanilla Wafers, 2 pkgs. 19c
Jello Ice Cream Mix, all flavors 3 cans 25c
Rumford Baking Powder
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4300

Photo Supplies, Cameras Repaired
Photo Finishing
THE CAMERA CENTER
168 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-0881
Will move shortly to larger quarters at NO. 2 INWOOD PLACE

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
LAWN CHAIRS
LAWN MOWERS
TENNIS SUPPLIES
FISHING TACKLE
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

LITTLE HOUSE
Where It's Smart and Safe to Dine
ALDERNEY
31 Flavors Ice Cream
and Daily Products
545 Millburn Ave.

THE CROCKERS
Luncheon 50c—Tea 35c
Dinner 85c—$1
Sunday Dinner, 12:30-8, $1
Sunday Supper, 5:30-8, 65c
5 Old Short Hills Rd. Mill. 6-0928

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

CHARLES A. HOLLMAN
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
CARPENTER—PAINTER
DECORATOR
72 Valentine Rd., Bloomfield 2-3933-J

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only, Not a Blend)

S. Babto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS FURRIERS
Same Day Cleaning Service if Desired
244 Lorraine Ave., Mont. 3-1588
Estab. 1880 61 Years' Continuous Service

Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"Exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

The Spinning Wheel INC.
KNITTING YARNS
FREE INSTRUCTIONS
EXPERT BLOCKING
27 CHURCH STREET MONTCLAIR HELEN OAKLEY

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 6-8585, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Traflet's
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM and CANDIES
WE DELIVER TEL. OR 3-8624
Cor. So. Essex Ave. and Central Ave.

PASSAIC

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous ESSO SERVICE *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-8611

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC (Continued)

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main St., Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Professional Beauty Service
for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd 6-2776

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

RIDGEWOOD

CHARLES AGEL
Three Way Portables
Batteries for Portables
Car Radios to Fit Any Car
37 So. Broad Street Tel. Ri. 6-3566

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—The Best
Branch Store 1 W. Ridgewood Ave.
Plant Store 418 So. Broad St.
Phone RD. 6-5006—07 Ridgewood, N. J.

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store, Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete Outfitters to Men
TAILORED BY GOODALL
Palm Beach
FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH
8-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

SPRINGFIELD

Morris Ave. Motor Car Co.
Chrysler-Plymouth Dealers
ALL MAKES OF USED CARS
155 Morris Ave. Mill. 6-0229

SUMMIT

New Cars Used Cars—All Makes
Authorized Ford Service
Mercury Ford Lincoln Zephyr
GUILDFORD MOTORS, Inc.
Washing 517 Springfield Ave. Polishing

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. SU 6-0271

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

SALE RED CROSS SHOES
Reduced to $5.45
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
386 Springfield Avenue

TEANECK

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
REAL ESTATE
1452 Queen Anne Road Tel. Teaneck 7-4064

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE BOY'S SHOP, Inc.
If boys wear it we have it
2-18 years
Charge Accounts Solicited
117 Quimby Street West. 2-5484
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY
Next door to Robert Treat Stores

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy
Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

BENDIX
Liberal Allowance on Old Washer
COMPLETE DISPLAY OF REFRIGERATORS
Van Bros., Inc. 109 North Avenue
Tel. We. 2-1718 Westfield, N. J.

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
HOFFMAN-HOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Always ask for
Star Baking Co.'s Products
Specializing in Pure Rye Bread and Pumpernickel
Assorted Rolls and Buns
608 N. Front St., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 8516 WE DELIVER

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Phone 7-9589

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of Today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00. Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

HAMILTON • GRUEN and ELGIN WATCHES
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 6-5421

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
★
Complete Beach Shop
and
Play Suits

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENN.
Featuring Women's and Misses' Howard Hodge, Stetson and Brewster Millinery

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

HARRISBURG

The Store of Gifts
Watches, Diamonds Silverware
Pottery, Glassware, Chromeware
General Electric Appliances
The Ideal Jewelry Store
Rhoda C. Roberts, Proprietress
29-31 North Front St., Steelton, Pa.

HARRY S. LUTZ
Plumbing—Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—General Repairs
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
211 Broad Street Phone 5486

NORGE
Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers
Stokers, Oil Burners, etc.
WOLFE Refrigeration Sales
1831 N. Cameron St. Ph. 4-4913
OPEN EVENINGS

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park
Sousan's Pharmacy
Headquarters for
Elizabeth Arden
Exquisite Cosmetics
8014 Old York Road

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown
"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0285

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Joseph's HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
For all types of hair
1636 WALNUT STREET KINGSLEY 2353

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
IF WATCH TAKES SWIM
you can save price of new movement by opening up back, pouring in 3 in 1 or olive oil, and mailing to us in box.
STORE CLOSED ALL DAY JULY 5th
109 So. 13th Street

Chestnut Hill 3796 Catering
HOME COOKED MEALS
With all the flavor of fresh butter, milk, eggs. No substitutes used.
Lunch—25, 35, 40 cents
Dinner 50, 60, 75 cents
Sunday, 12:00 to 8:00
METH'S
7139 Germantown Avenue Mt. Airy

PHILADELPHIA Germantown
Trommer's Vanity Shoppe
5342 Greene Street
Make an appointment for your
SUMMER PERMANENT NOW
Machine or Machineless
Specialists in All Branches of Beauty Work
Haircutting for Men, Women and Children by Mr. Trommer.
Victor 4096

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339. Hours 10 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
LI 0137 Hemstitching

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

WAYSIDE INN TEA ROOM
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
OPEN SUNDAYS
Air Conditioned
3277 W. Liberty Ave., MT. LEBANON, PA.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

For clothes with that smart, casual, well-bred look . . .
Jeannette
5TH AND PENN ST.
5th and Penn

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

Just what you need in
VACATION SPORTWEAR
for every member of the family—priced to "Save Your Budget"
POMEROY'S

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure **MILK**
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

Have you seen—
The New SWING BOUQUETS and GARLAND BOUQUETS For Brides and Bridesmaids
Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Ave. Phone 3-8921

For Sunday Supper
COLD MEATS

Bring your Platter
We arrange and garnish.
RALPH'S
701 Prescott Ave. Phone 4-1171

SEWICKLEY

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired *Bell Work*
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
The new miracle of gasoline chemistry
HOVIS & HUTCHINSON
Kramer Place at the BRIDGE

PERL & REICHBAUM
Successors to Campney's Finer Foods
425 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1404
"Canada Dry" Ginger Ale

SWARTHMORE

SNOWDEN'S
18th Century Furniture Excels
Media

ABBOTTS DE LUXE ICE CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
On the Corner We Deliver

MARSHMALLOW fluff
MARTEL BROS.

INSURANCE
GEORGE W. De FOREST
SW. 30 LOC. 7235

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

Interboro Laundry Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila. and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE PA.
PHONE MADISON 840

WILKINSBURG

SUMMER PLAY TOGS
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Penn Ave and Wood St.
Jantzen Bathing Suits and SEAMOLDS by Flexees
—Famous Goods by Famous Makers—
Suits, Topcoats, Shoes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Etc.
DASCH'S MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4600

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

YORK

WEST YORK INN
● Breakfast ● Luncheon
● Dinner ● Guest Rooms
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone 52258

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Bethsaida (Luke 9:10) — *Beth'-sa'-i-da* (*e* short, first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* as in *sofa*).

Some dispute arises over the precise locality of the town as mentioned by Luke, though the mapmakers confidently mark it north of the Sea of Galilee.

Caesarea Philippi (Matt. 16:13)—*Ses'-a-re'-a Fi-lip'-i* (first *e* short, both *a*'s as in *sofa*, second *e* long; first two *i*'s short, third long). By Webster's second choice, the first syllable may terminate in a *z* sound instead of *s*.

An interior city of Palestine, near one of the sources of the River Jordan, its site precisely indicated on Biblical maps.

Curative—*Kur'-a-tiv* (*u* long as in *cube*, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* short).

That which "tends to cure." Latin originally has the verb *curare*, "to care for," which develops, even in classic times, the signification of "heal"; and this comes down to English.

Designates—*Dez'-ig-nats* (*e* and *i* short, *a* long); by Webster's second choice, the first syllable may end with an *s* sound instead of *z*.

Didymus (John 21:2) — *Did'-i-mus* (both *i*'s short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

An additional name identifying Thomas in the Gospel of John; a Greek word, meaning "twin."

Grandeur—*Gran'-dur* (*a* short, *du* palatized as in *verdure*, *u* as in *unite*).

Stately and noble "dignity" or "magnificence." Word and meaning come from the French. The stem goes back to Latin, *grandis*, "large," "abundant."

His (Num. 9:2)—This possessive pronoun at the time the Authorized Version was written could be neuter as well as masculine. In the passage in Numbers "his" is equivalent, then, to "its."

Jeremias (Matt. 16:14)—*Jer'-e-mi'-as* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in *event*, *i* long, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

The New Testament writers found trouble representing certain Hebrew names letter for letter in their language. To get something that would take Greek case-endings, they resorted to spelling "Jeremiah" with an *s* final.

Judaic — *Joo-da'-ik* (*oo* as in *moon*, *a* long, *i* short).

That which pertains to the Jews. A more formal proper adjective than "Jewish."

Passover (Num. 9:2) — *Pas'-o'-ver* (*a* as in *ask*, *o* long, *e* as in *maker*).

Represents a Hebrew word of undetermined meaning, though evidently enough it signifies a Jewish sacrificial feast. The theory that the English words "pass" and "over" accurately translate it is questioned by some etymologists.

Simon Bar-jona (Matt. 16:17)—*Si'-mun* (*i* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*) *Bar'-jo'-na* (first *a* as in *arm*, *o* long, second *a* as in *sofa*).

Bar is explained as Aramaic for "son of." The *-jona* is said to correspond to "John." The name mentioned in Matthew could therefore have been written, "Simon, son of John."

Sinai (Num. 9:1) — *Si'-ni* (both *i*'s long); by Webster's second choice, the word may be pronounced with three syllables, *Si'-na-i* (both *i*'s long, *a* quick-long as in *chaotic*).

Referred to as the mountain on which Moses received the "tables" of stone containing the law. It is located on what is today called the Sinaitic peninsula, which points downward on the map from the Arabian country to form the northeast shore of the Red Sea.

Where Would You Find—

1. Mozambique Channel?
2. Camp Edwards?
3. The country where the polka originated?
4. British Columbia?
5. A tamarack?
6. Salum?
7. The 14th state to be admitted to the Union?
8. Mount Merapi?
9. The mews?
10. The units of U. S. forces whose flag is known as a color?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

Viva, Marconi!

An Italian tenor named Marconi continued singing long after his top notes had lost their luster. One night he was singing near the town where Italy's illustrious patriot, Garibaldi, was born. Some premonition told him that when he reached his high notes his voice was not going to serve him. He was right—his first attempt was a miserable fiasco.

But veteran Marconi's ingenuity had not failed him, if his voice had. Thereafter, whenever he came to a high note he replaced it with a lusty cheer, "Viva Garibaldi!"

His concert was a huge success.

Vocations

Postal Calling Cards

A young woman who wanted work as secretary or bookkeeper called on various small business concerns. Whenever she saw a desk piled high with work, she was likely to stop for a talk with its owner. With each prospective employer she left a government post card, addressed to herself. The card requested her to call and perform a service. She found that many persons used this easy method of summoning her, and she soon had all the work she could handle.—Miss B. N. K., Rochester, N. Y.

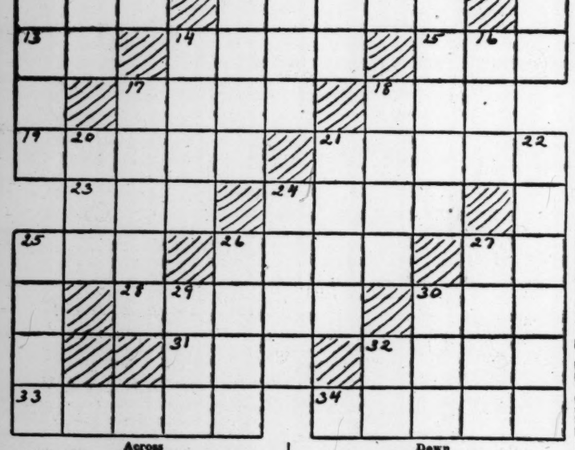
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It separates Madagascar and East Africa.
2. A U. S. Army camp in Bourne, Falmouth, and Sandwich on Cape Cod, Mass.
3. Bohemia. It is a round dance in common time, with three steps to the measure.
4. A western province of Canada.
5. In North America. The American or black larch; sometimes the North American pine.
6. The Egyptian frontier post which has changed hands between the British and Axis forces more than once.
7. Vermont, March 4, 1791.
8. A volcano in Java, active within the last century; 9,432 feet.
9. The stables for the royal horses in London; so called because they were built on the site of the mews or cages of the royal hawks.
10. Any unmounted unit of the U. S. forces.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

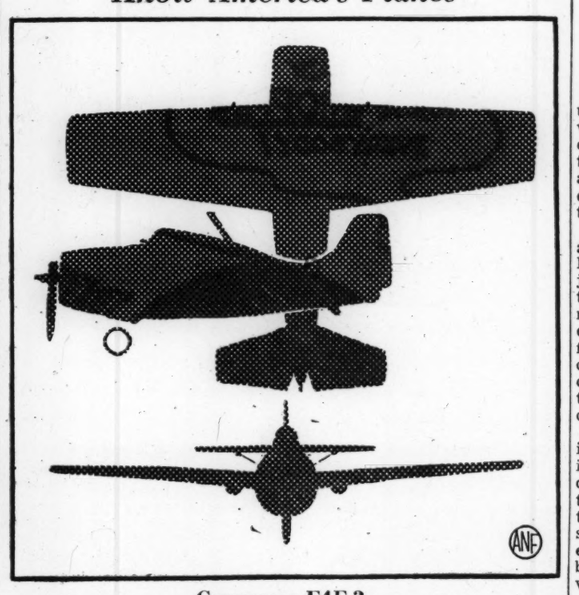
1—Scene of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" is laid where?
5—The harpsichord was immediate precursor of what instrument?
8—What is a wild buffalo of India?
9—What is a measure of weight?
10—To incline the head with a quick motion.
11—Male of the honeybee is what?
13—If you were in Fort Worth, Texas, in what direction would you travel to reach Amarillo (abbr.)?
14—What is mined in Pennsylvania?
15—How many acts in Beethoven's "Fidelio"?
17—Flock.
18—Pronoun.
19—What is a kind of plum, usually dried?
21—What do you call a sharp-witted, dashing, reckless fellow?
23—Morsel left at a meal is what?
24—The centavo of Argentina is a bird, tree, or coin—which?
25—To acknowledge.
26—What is a nonsense creature invented by Gelett Burgess?
27—Thus.
28—The wood pussy is what?
30—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
31—What is a skate?
32—Layman.
33—Coleridge is said to have composed "Kubla Kahn" in what?
34—What is a city of Florida?

Down

1—What is a married male Indian called?
2—Bow of a vessel is what?
3—Conjunction.
4—What is the Hawkeye State (abbr.)?
5—What is a small body of standing water?
6—Tavern.
7—Louisville, Ky., is on what river?
9—What is name of dog in Shakespeare's "King Lear"?
11—What bird was sent out by Noah to look for dry land?
12—What is first name of Frome, Wharton hero?
14—What is a coin of U. S.?
16—Married.
17—Who wrote "Highland Mary"?
18—What is potter's clay in a liquid state?
20—A line.
21—What is a bound volume?
22—What Beethoven symphony was dedicated to Napoleon I?
24—What is the European rabbit?
25—Who was a famous Roman poet?
26—What island was ceded to U. S. A. by Spain in 1898?
27—What is any large seagoing vessel?
29—What is a long-tailed monkey of Indian region?
30—What is a projection on a wheel?
32—What is sixth note of scale?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Know America's Planes



Grumman F4F-3

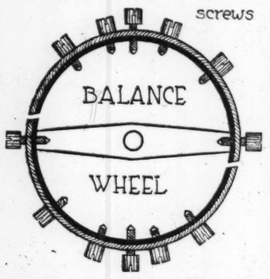
The U. S. Navy's air force, recognized as the finest in the world, has been materially aided by the American aircraft industry's ability to produce airplanes designed for the exacting standards of naval operations. Above you see such a plane—the new Grumman F4F-3 single-seat shipboard fighter and light dive bomber, now in quantity production. An export version of this fighter, called the Martlet, is in service with Britain's Fleet Air Arm. Points of identification for the F4F-3 include the mid-wing design, square wing tips, long cockpit housing. The fighter is powered by a Pratt & Whitney radial engine and is equipped with a Curtiss electric propeller.

Did You Ever Wonder

If It Makes Any Difference When You Wind Your Watch?

When do you wind your watch? Do you wind it first thing each morning; or when you go to bed at night; or just whenever you happen to think of it?

Your watch will run better, keep steadier time, and last longer if you will develop regular winding habits.



BALLAST SCREWS ADJUST BALANCE-WHEEL OF WATCH TO VIBRATE PRECISELY 18,000 TIMES EACH HOUR

A watch is a very delicate instrument and does a great deal more work than most persons realize. For instance, the balance wheel makes from 18,000 to 21,000 complete starts and stops every hour!

Now, when the mainspring is wound as tightly as possible, it is in danger on three counts: (1) the tightness of the coils tends to squeeze out the oil that lubricates it, (2) being fully wound puts an extra strain on the working parts, and (3) a sudden drop in temperature, causing the metal in the mainspring to contract, might cause the mainspring to break, due to the extra tension.

It is a better plan to wind your watch in the morning than at night.

One reason is that most persons are much more regular about their rising hour than they are about the hour of going to bed, and winding the watch at about the same time each day helps it to keep good time.

Another reason for morning winding is that it enables the watch to meet the jostling and jarring of the day's activity while the mainspring is pulling its strongest.

And a third reason is that in winding the watch in the morning you transfer it from the relatively cool dresser to your cozy pocket or warm wrist, which does not expose it to any sudden drop in temperature. The contrary practice of winding at night may involve the watch being taken from that warmth and exposed to chill night drafts, which (if the mainspring were wound up tight) might cause the metal to contract enough to result in breakage.

Nor is it a good plan to wind your watch a few turns every time you take it out of your pocket or every time you look at the watch on your wrist, for the reason mentioned earlier that keeping the mainspring constantly wound tight puts an unnecessary tension and pressure on the delicate watch mechanism.

All things considered, it would seem definitely worth your while to get into the habit of winding your watch at about the same time each morning. It's not at all hard, once you get used to it!

W. P. Keasbey

Party Fun

Society Reporting

Those who read the social columns of a newspaper are familiar with the style in which a society or club event is written up after that event has taken place. For a bit of jollity, here is an idea concerning an affair, as it most certainly would not appear in print.

The hostess writes the story in advance (but in the past tense), leaving a blank where each adjective would be. Counting the total number of blanks, a list of miscellaneous decriptive words is compiled, some of which would fit legitimately into the story and others which would be utterly ridiculous. Each adjective is written upon a separate, small slip of paper.

Just preceding the time of reading, these slips are "fanned out" in someone's hand and each guest draws a certain number of them, the amount prorated amongst those present. (E. G.: If there are six guests and forty-two slips, each takes seven.) These should be held face down so that the words cannot be seen.

The story may be read by the hostess, guest of honor, or anyone appointed. At each blank she pauses, whereupon the guest at her left selects one of the slips, turns it over and reads aloud the necessary descriptive word. The story continues, each guest supplying in like manner throughout the remainder of the article.

According to the resulting story, a hostess will find that she has given a most extraordinary party with the most unusual guests among those present!

Monitor Camera Club from Art Hellberg, McGregor, Iowa

"Big Chief, Little Chief"

In Lighter Vein

Heard at Camp

She'd stood about as much as she could, but her enthusiastic partner in khaki seemed ready to go on forever. At last she became desperate.

"What's the difference between dancing and marching?" she asked him.

"I don't know," he replied.

"I thought so!" she snapped. "Shall we sit down for a while?"—Wall St. Journal.

Might as Well

Peter Fleming, the London Times writer who has just won some new fame because his book, "The Flying Visit," anticipated the sort of escape that Hess made, is better known in the Far East for another reason.

He arrived in Japan once when an anti-foreign campaign was at its height. A Japanese officer met him at the gangplank and, learning that Fleming was a journalist, demanded that he fill out a long questionnaire.

At the end was this question: "For what purpose do you visit Japan?" Fleming scratched his head. Finally he wrote: "Espionage."—Boston Globe.

The "Best Landlord"

(Milwaukee Journal)

Harry Zachary Suchin is known as the "best landlord in the United States." For 13 years, ever since he built the 54-family Rosalind apartments at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., his tenants have given him an annual party. . . . Suchin, a happy, broad shouldered little Czech from Prague, reached New York in 1911. He became a grocer, made money, bought real estate. Now a licensed real estate operator, he has interests in seven small apartments, but the Rosalind, named for his daughter, is his pet. He lives there himself with his wife, three sons and daughter. His unorthodox management of the apartments has been popular. Though his rents are by no means the lowest in the neighborhood, half of his original tenants are still with him.

"No, sir, none of this knocking doors for rent for Harry Suchin. Not for me. I've never asked a tenant for a penny of rent. I've never asked anybody to move. I've never asked for a lease. And I've never lost a penny."

"They call me the best landlord in the United States. But that's not the point. I like people and want them to like me. I don't ever expect to make people live where they don't want to.

"One fellow owed me more than $2,000 for rent once. He paid it off his own way.

"I want my 200 tenants to enjoy their homes. I put in tennis courts, gardens and a ballroom so they'd like to live with me.

"Life's just too short to worry about money, when you know as well as I do that if folks are treated right, their pride won't let them treat you any other way either."

Brevities

Detroit News: Turning out the lights on night baseball would, of course, save power, but it would allow the umpire to escape.

Chicago Daily News: Defense needs have brought a revival of building wooden ships and iron men.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's One Way Out*

By Le Pelley

QUIZ PROGRAM AUDITION Room
OH ME!
AH, MY GOOD MAN... HOW MUCH IS TWO AND TWO?
FIVE
NO, NO,—TRY AGAIN... TWO AND TWO IS...
??
EIGHT!
OH, NO... I'M AFRAID WE CAN'T USE YOU ON A QUIZ PROGRAM!
POP
MY... THAT WAS EASY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Good-by Everybody*

By Rodgers

"Oh boy! We're going to Uncle George's farm this afternoon-
But I only found out a few minutes before it was time to leave!
So I had to say my "goodbys" on the run!
And even then it was just as well I had a chance to say quite a few with just one bark!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Music Hath Charms*

By The Hagers

STRAWBERRIES, BERRIES, BERRIES, CHOICE!
"STRAWBERRIES,-BERRIES,-BERRIES. CHOICE!" A DUCK SANG IN A HIGH-PITCHED VOICE.
HIS LITTLE SONG BROUGHT SO MUCH CHEER THAT I RUSHED OUT AS HE DREW NEAR.
"I'LL TAKE ALL THAT YOU HAVE," SAID I. "THEY'RE SCARCE," SAID HE. "THE PRICE IS HIGH."
I SHOOK MY HEAD AND QUACKED, "YOU'RE WRONG. THIS TIME I BOUGHT THEM FOR A SONG."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

One Head for Defense

Legend does not tell much of the dragon's side of the story when Hercules was disposing of the many-headed Hydra. Yet it is a fair surmise that one reason for the monster's defeat was poor staff work in attempting to co-ordinate the orders of its nine or more heads. Probably one of the main reasons why Hercules succeeded and was able to go on with his other exploits was the fact that he was using one head while the dragon was attempting to follow the directions of nine.

The United States—mighty as have been its industrial accomplishments in recent months—still looks more like the Hydra than like Hercules in its governmental management of the defense crisis. This is the opinion vigorously put forward in a special report by the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

"Lack of co-ordination and absence of a responsible head with authority and power to fix responsibility . . . has been largely responsible for the deficiencies" now being experienced in defense production, declares the committee.

The report goes on to say, "The Administration has been too prone when difficult problems arose, to easily dispose of them by creating another board, only to add to the confusion of the assortment of agencies we now have." That sounds again reminiscent of the Hydra, which sprouted two heads where one was cut off—and perhaps thereby hastened its own undoing.

The comment of the committee is easily documented by recalling how the National Defense Advisory Commission long overlapped the Office of Production Management and how the OPM is now paralleled by the Office of Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, not to mention the independence among the various divisions of the OPM itself, each heading up under its own director, with no central authority except the President.

There is critical need for a single authoritative administrator for these activities, under responsibility to the President and Congress. There is as much reason for their unification and single-handed direction as there is for the existence of a Secretary of War or of the Navy. The matters of priorities and production control should have been put under a single head months ago.

Continuance of the present diverse method of administration results in what the Military Affairs Committee described as "a legion of liaison officers" shuttling back and forth among boards, committees, and agencies, and keeping up communication only through a maze of red tape.

A story is current of a business man who had waited several days for certain papers from a Government office. The receptionist of whom he inquired agreed that normally the subject would have been acted on in a few days but explained, "You know, things take longer now on account of the emergency."

The humor of such a situation is costly. The Administration which has dealt with successive bottlenecks in nickel, tin, machine tools, airplane engines, gunpowder, and aluminum should clear the bottleneck which affects all defense supplies, the bottleneck of administration. President Roosevelt should immediately appoint an Administrator of Production and give him authority equivalent to that of a Cabinet post.

General Wavell to India

The circumstances of General Wavell's transfer from command of British forces in the Near East to command of the forces in India indicate growing dissatisfaction with the course of the war in the Mediterranean. This dissatisfaction has been tempered by recognition of the past achievements of General Wavell. The sudden change, which places General Auchinleck in command in the Near East, may well have been prompted by the urgency of the situation created by the Nazi attack on Russia.

This attack may prove Britain's opportunity or, if not seized as such, a big setback for the entire anti-Nazi cause. Interpretations from London—though carefully worded—remind one of passages from Prime Minister Churchill's speeches earlier this year which seemed to rebuke British military leaders for being overcautious. General Auchinleck is noted for "drive." Drive is what is needed if the Nazi-Russian war is to be capitalized by the democracies.

The position of Mr. Menzies in the official picture at this moment is significant. The Australian Prime Minister has come forward with a statement that the shift should not be considered a suppression of General Wavell but that a fresh outlook now seemed desirable in the Near East command. Australian troops have taken the brunt of the Mediterranean fighting. They represent an element in the British Commonwealth which has been exerting an increasing influence in Empire affairs.

A Motorist's Lot

State Senator Charles W. Olson, of Ashland, Massachusetts, touched a responsive chord among the electorate the other day. He said that police officers are inclined to tag everything but the hydrants. One would not think of asking a policeman to refrain from doing his duty. All one hopes is that he still feels as the member of the Gilbert and Sullivan force did when announcing that a policeman's lot is not a happy one.

What bothers the motorist is a suspicion that the policeman enjoys tying colored tickets to cars parked not wisely but too long. Suppose a motorist emerges from a store or from an office appointment to find his automobile has been the object of official attentions. He tries to think of the officer as a man honor-bound to irksome duty. But his first mental impression is one of a uniformed tyrant taking a Nero-like pleasure in fiddling with car handles and windshield wipers while gleefully affixing the more or less irrevocable tags.

Having at last convinced himself that policemen are people, the motorist turns to himself. He is a law-abiding citizen. He rarely drives faster than the speed limit. He tries to observe the traffic lights. And he even buys tickets for the annual Policemen's Ball! He appeases his conscience by going over all these virtues again. But when he looks back, the tag is still there.

Hearing of Mr. Olson's remark he will make a mental note of the Senator's name, in case there occurs some time an opportunity to vote for him for President. It is hard—but it is duty—to disillusion the appreciative motorist by adding that Mr. Olson was pleading for more parking space chiefly for Senators and such like.

Keeping Out

President Roosevelt's latest press-conference hope that the United States can still avoid a "shooting war" will hardly reassure citizens who say the Chief Executive promised to stay out but is now leading the country in. For Mr. Roosevelt noticeably omits any confidence that being Britain's armor-bearer will suffice either to defend American interests or to satisfy American consciences. And the hope of keeping America at peace is, as the President said, as general as the vote against sin.

Yet those who believe the President has tricked them in his handling of the war crisis should take account of the conviction among many Washington observers that he sincerely believed that measures short of war might be enough. In support of this view is the fact that Mr. Roosevelt probably had in mind many of the steps that have been taken—such as the bases-destroyer deal and the vast Lend-Lease program—which the citizen could not foresee. It is only fair to say that few of us understood fully the basic mental nature of the present struggle and saw clearly that America must have an active share in the defense of freedom. Yet there is a great need for more candor from leaders.

During the election, this newspaper wrote:

> With all respect we say to both Presidential candidates: You owe the American people a much franker and fairer statement than the promise both of you are making that no American boy will be sent to fight in "a foreign war."

We pointed out that no man could promise to keep America out of war and that the question would be decided by fast-developing events and by what the American people thought about those events. The whole trend of American opinion has been toward a fuller recognition of the role the United States must have in a world grown small. Even the isolationists urge an active peacemaking effort, while public opinion polls show an increasing proportion of citizens ready for active belligerency as a necessary means of making a decent peace. And few indeed can be Americans who want to keep out at any price.

Our Readers Say—

"Keeping Faith With Bunker Hill"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article "Keeping Faith with Bunker Hill" by Jasper B. Sinclair will certainly help to awaken true Americans everywhere. Mr. Sinclair writes, "Bunker Hill still reminds us that the things we also prize most highly—liberty, equality, the right of happiness and security in our homes and persons—are not merely a heritage to be taken as a matter of course."

It is just and right to say that the citizens of our country are gradually awakening to the fact that each one has something to do in order to enjoy the blessings which the founding fathers and mothers of this country bequeathed to us.

According to the Constitution of the United States of America, every American citizen has the right to enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of assembly and freedom of the press. There is also a spiritual and undeclared freedom—the right to resist the forces of intrigue, sneering tyranny, organized materiality and false witness which seek to gain a dictatorial control over free peoples, everywhere!

At this time to help Great Britain is to help ourselves. Candor and the quickened sense of the message of Bunker Hill will make every American citizen a minute man. But it should be remembered that the victory over apathy and tyranny must first be made within before complete freedom is realized!

New York — WARREN CHARLES KLEIN

"Britain Can Win This War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Britain can win this war because she has to win it. She has to win to free herself and the human race.

The United States must do everything possible to help win this war, and do it now. If declaring war on Germany is the only way to win then the sooner we declare war the better.

If the war can be won with the United States staying out of it, that is by far the best way, for then she can give help to all the free nations during the war and be their only hope when peace comes.

The principles at stake in this war are very much like those of the Civil War in the United States. That was fought to free the slaves, to free a few thousand black slaves. While this war is being fought to keep all of the human race of every color from being enslaved.

San Francisco — JAMES K. SPENCER

More or Less, Peanut Butter

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the peanut-butter discussion, the "ayes" seem to have it. But there is a minority vote, one very definite, very positive "nay!"

Our best propaganda efforts have had not the slightest effect. "Willy likes it, Johnny likes it, Betty and Mary like it." Our rugged individualist shrugs and replies, "Give it to them then."

An old jingle has the line: "Always wantin' that what's not." You mothers-of-children-who-do are wishing they didn't—I wish mine did! Think of a country mother, putting up school lunches, day after day, year after year, for a child who doesn't. Think of the simplicity of a sandwich made with the aid of the peanut-butter jar. Think of trying to find something different, something he will like, something tasty and nourishing, without its aid.

We've tried camouflage. Our hopes were high when we baked it in cookies. But one bite, one look—a look that made us drop our eyes to try to hide the confusion of guilt—and then: "May I have bread and butter? May I have just bread? Or may I have nothing at all? I DON'T like peanut butter!"

Woodstock, N. Y. — RUBY DROGSETH

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

As Finns in the U. S. See It

We understand the prevailing feeling of bitterness against Russia in Finland because of the unwarranted attack on her. The bitterness does not arise alone from the war of 1939-40 but stems from all the Finns have had to suffer from Russia since ancient times. It causes many Finns to accept sympathetically the propaganda which Germany spreads among the Rumanians, Ukrainians, and Finns. But if Finland submits to become a "tool" of Germany, it means terrible disaster for Finland. It means the loss of the sympathy of the democratic countries.

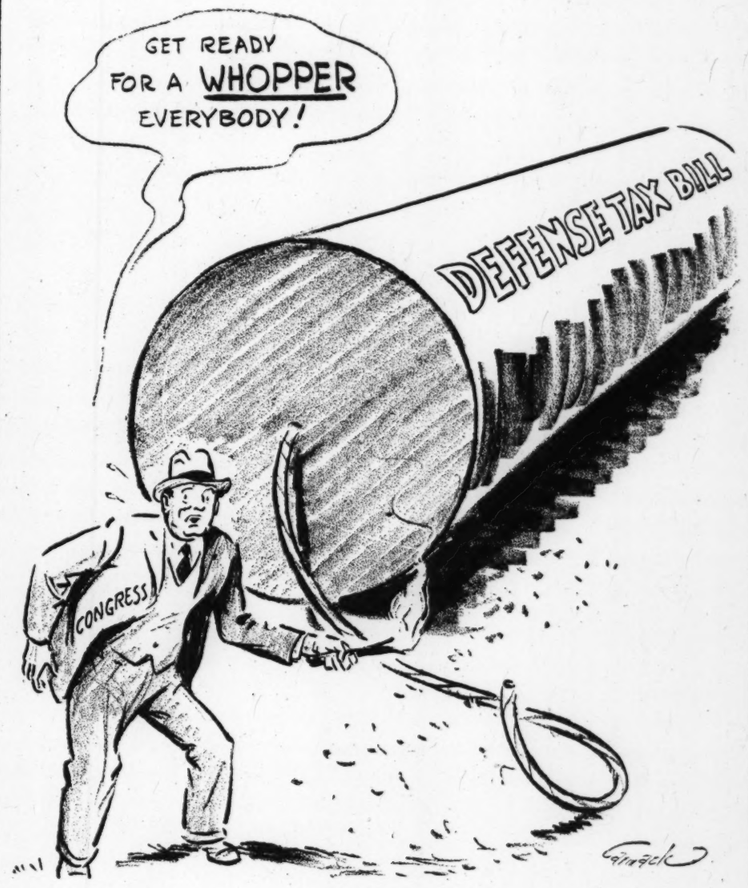
And when the democracies win the war, as they will, the position of Finland after the war would not be enviable. And still less enviable would be the position of Finland and the Finns, if Germany would win the war. The Finns would be merely one of the slave nations exploited for the benefit of the Nazi superior race. The Finns would probably retain their independence in name only under the rule of some native Quisling, but the country's actual government would be in Berlin.

Finland's economic life would be organized to benefit the German people and not the Finns, as Russia's victory in the Russo-Finnish war would have meant the enslavement of the Finns to enrich Russia.

We join fully with the New York Post in its statement that Finland fighting in the cause of German domination of the world would lose the sympathy and the respect of Americans, and we would add, she also would lose the sympathy of the Finnish-Americans.

We acknowledge our Finnish heritage and our friendship for Finland, but only for democratic Finland, which does not permit emotion or any other reason to plunge itself on the slippery road of adventure, but which strives with all its strength to maintain its independence and democratic institutions, though it is threatened from the East or the West, either by traditional foe or traditional "friend." If Finland submits without resistance to become Germany's supporting base, then the sympathy which we have felt for Finland and which has inspired us, though small in numbers, to great deeds in aiding our suffering kinsmen, will change to a deep sorrow toward our former native land.—*Raivaaja* (Finnish daily), Fitchburg, Mass.

Warning



Cult of the Bang Bang

There are as a rule only a few grown persons in the theater in my neighborhood where western pictures play. I am sorry to say we sometimes smile a little sheepishly as we pass one another at the box office, getting tickets, or in the foyer. The audience, as it doubtless is everywhere, is mostly composed of a rollicking, shouting, stamping, whistling, group of youngsters from baby ages through the teens.

But we seem to feel the same about the pictures, old and young. I can understand the former President of the United States and the Supreme Court Justices who are reported to have liked detective stories. But mystery isn't the thing that intrigues us about the Westerns; and if we gave a little thought to the thing, it is possible that we wouldn't be so sheepish about our favorite sort of movie.

We do, indeed, hiss the villain. We cheer for the hero. We groan audibly if we feel that the scenarist has laid on some story point with too broad a brush.

We are not very much bothered by the story, or the perennial mortgage, lifted at the last moment. Occasionally, with just the proper writer, scenarist, director, and cast, we get a picture such as "Stagecoach," and then we are properly appreciative about the story, too. We felt the same about "The Virginian," and "Three Godfathers," and a few of the others. But mostly we don't care. We are too busy watching the riding, and the jumping, and the unrolling western landscape—usually the most beautiful backgrounds in the movies, because western companies go to locations in Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, to get them. Having no high-priced actors in the cast, which is generally made up of one star, one contract girl being broken in to camera ways, and about twenty-five riders, extras, it is just as cheap to send the company off to the wilds of the desert to make the picture as it would be to make it on a Hollywood stage.

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But even the skillful riding, the jumping, the racing, the picturesque costumes, the proud horses on parade, the landscapes, do not sum up the reasons for the perpetual Western. Western pictures made by Bill Hart, Tom Mix, and Hoot Gibson, did not differ very much from the Westerns made today. The stories aren't much better, even though, from time to time, the modern writers have tried to get a sort of social theme into them. Westerns continue to be made, and to please a special audience which has remained loyal to them from the beginning. They are as perpetual as Chaplin.

Perhaps some of this can be rationalized. The most important part of it all, possibly, is the ready acceptance of the mortgage-saving story, the shooting (in which it usually takes hundreds of shots to "drop" a single outlaw), the main street of the Western towns, with their saloons (which, by the bye, seem to be disappearing from present-day Westerns, and from no demand on the part of Western patrons, either), the completely white hero, the completely black villain, and so on. These are the conventions of all Westerns.

* * *

Well, that may not be so strange. The Chinese accept stage hands walking around among the actors while the play is in progress, eating lichee nuts and moving the settings about as this is called for by the action. This would spoil the play for occidental viewers; it doesn't for the Chinese. The Chinese don't even mind having the musicians on the stage also, cracking jokes with the actors, even while the latter are in the action of the play. They accept without question a convention which says that a girl on the stage, lifting her pantaloons to her boot tops and walking gingerly about is crossing ice on a river. The story? They have long since forgotten the story in their trips back to the rear end of the theater to buy candied sweets, or in their long conversations, which interrupt the action of the play whenever anything is to be said.

At the Japanese theater in the Pacific Coast town where I live, a highly talented fellow sits on a high stool at one side of the screen and acts out not one but all parts in the picture. He weeps with those who weep; he laughs and cries and sings whenever the action of the picture calls for these dramatic interpretations. His voice is both the baby's cry and the stern tones of the father banishing some errant son from the home. A Japanese friend told me that his work is as important to the audience as anything the light and shadow actors are doing on the screen.

The conventions of our own theater are legion, and would perhaps be as strange to the Oriental playgoer as his are to us. Think of "I die," "they fight." "A sail! A sail!" "It was the lark!" "Certain horse of my cousin Vernon's are not come up," which you will find on every page of Shakespeare; without die-er, fighters, sail, lark, or horse, anywhere but in the imagination of the people who have passed in the front door of the theater.

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The modern "realistic" theater is no better. It says, "See, I am realism. Please believe me." And then it pours down rain from a drain pipe with holes in it; it scatters snow made from corn flakes, which blows up with every breath of air; it lets a group of actors all face the audience who are supposed to be sitting around a table; it tells us that a play is about Hungarians or Frenchmen by letting the actors speak English with a "phony" accent!

I'll take the story with the mortgage in it. After all, in a world plunged in debt, to see a mortgage lifted now and then, even if only in the nick of time, isn't so unpleasant.

I'll take the heroes who don't smoke or drink, but ride like the wind, always defending innocence, fighting oppression, and upholding the simple verities as if they had never suffered a sea change under the sophistries of more complicated modern living.

I'll take the people, the conditions, the songs, and the places which are described in the lines from the western ballad which Will Rogers used to call his favorite:

> Where seldom is heard a discouraging word
> And the sky is not cloudy all day.

And I'll try, I think, not to look sheepish when I go to the local theater showing the Westerns again and find myself passing someone else who hasn't come there "to bring the children," but merely because he likes to see Western pictures. I'll take what is bad in them for the sake of some excellences which I have come to believe are not found anywhere else in the theater of the day, stage or screen. — FRANK DAUGHERTY

The Wide Horizon

Communism in Schools

By John Herling

Communist influence among the teachers of New York City's schools and public colleges is being combatted in two ways: By the organization of the teachers themselves and by an investigating committee of the New York State Legislature.

Under the leadership of Prof. George S. Counts of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and president of the American Federation of Teachers, a national referendum has just been completed among members of the Federation, resulting in the expulsion of three local unions—two in New York and one in Philadelphia. They were characterized as being under Communist domination and pursuing activities "detrimental to the development of democracy in education."

As a result of the investigations of the joint legislative committee headed by Assemblyman Herbert Rapp and Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., more than forty faculty members of the College of the City of New York and Brooklyn College were named as Communists. Those so described are being heard individually on specific charges by trial subcommittees of the Board of Higher Education, whose members include Ordway Tead, Charles H. Tuttle, Mrs. George Z. Medalie, Mrs. Marion S. Mack, Joseph Schlossberg, Prof. Harry J. Carman and others.

* * *

The Board has recommended dismissal of John K. Ackley, registrar of City College. Morris U. Schappes, former English tutor at City College, has been convicted of perjury for denying knowledge of Communist activities at the college, though willing to admit that he was an active Communist until 1939.

To the twofold attack on Communists in the teaching profession, the leaders of the recently ousted local unions have put up a fierce defense by picket line, by meetings, by wide distribution of pamphlets and other literature. They deny that those in control of the unions under fire are Communists; they charge President George S. Counts, along with the Rapp-Coudert Committee, with red-baiting; they characterize the whole anti-Communist campaign as an attack on academic freedom. In "The Conspiracy Against the Schools," a pamphlet analyzing the Rapp-Coudert investigation, the authors state: "The Rapp-Coudert Committee has camouflaged its motives. It attempts to destroy democracy in public education. It seeks to discredit every opponent of cuts in State aid to education. It strives to break a union on grounds wholly irrelevant to the investigation and completely, and cleverly, false."

In reply, many liberals, in and out of the teachers' ranks, declare that the charge of "red-baiting" has been a label pasted by Communists on all opponents who dare to criticize the Communist "party line," their "linesmen," or "fellow-travelers." However, the activities of the Rapp-Coudert Committee have aroused a fear on the part of some that its investigations might whip up sentiment to slash appropriations for schools and colleges in New York City. Against such a possibility, the Rapp-Coudert Committee pleaded that the entire city college system in New York should not be judged on the basis of the Communist activities which the committee had exposed.

* * *

A lucid and effective statement of the position taken by the majority of organized teachers against Communist domination has been made by William H. Kirkpatrick:

"When a minority so organizes itself as a permanent body within the larger body as to hold its own aims and loyalties superior to those of the inclusive body, danger threatens. When, besides, this organized minority refuses to rely on discussion and education as its chief means for influencing organizational attitudes and conclusions and, instead, makes persistent use of obstructive and browbeating tactics so as seriously to hamper the legitimate deliberations of the true organization, then the threatened danger becomes a reality. The bounds of toleration have passed; democratic efficiency is at stake.

"When, still further, this organized minority itself meets in secret and decides what it will do, not through the processes of its own thinking but strictly in accordance with the 'party line'; when it makes these alien orders the basis for its action even to the point of reversing its own published aims when the changed secret orders so direct; when the whole secret alien alignment is meanwhile denied and, at the same time, the ordinary standards of moral communication are flouted; when these things happen, we cannot wonder that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Teachers seeks to get rid of such disturbing minority elements from its membership."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.